THE TIMES
Delivered at your home, 25 cents per week.

Victoria Daily Times.

The only "ALWAYS OPEN" Pharmacy in B. C.
C. E. JONES,
38 Government St.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 7 1894. No. 139

Souvenirs

Be sure and get a souvenir of Victoria during the celebration at CHALLONER & MITCHELL'S. They have the finest stock of Souvenir Spoons, etc., in the city. Remember the place

CHALLONER & MITCHELL'S,

Manufacturing Jewellers, 47 Government Street.

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company

(OF LONDON ENGLAND.)

FOUNDED 1782. STOCKHOLDERS' LIABILITY UNLIMITED.

The above Company, which has been established in Victoria since 1864, is one of the oldest and wealthiest English Companies. Since its establishment it has paid more than £19,000,000 in discharg- of claims for losses by fire. The undersigned, as agents, have full power to write polices, and settle all lossses and claims without refere erence elsewhere.

A. W. JONES & BRIDGMAN,

FIVE SISTERS BLOCK, VICTORIA, B. C.

Sporting Shoes

Are now having a big run at our place. LOOK AT OUR PRICES: Boys' Lacrosse shoes, 65 cents; Men's Lacrosse shoes, 75 cents and $1; Men's Balmorals, $1.25. See our Cricket and Tennis shoes.

A. B. ERSKINE,

Cor. Government and Johnson Streets.

Carpet Cleaning and Upholstering

Carpets taken up, cleaned, altered and relaid; also cleaned on the floor by our Turkish rug and carpet cleaning process, which removes grease spots, paint, coal dust, lampblack, soot and stains of all kinds.

LACE CURTAINS AND BLANKETS A SPECIALTY.

Furniture and mattresses of ever description repaired, re-upholstered and recovered.

TEL. 540. W. G. FURNIVAL, 58 BROAD STREET

THE WESTSIDE SALVAGE SALE

Will be Continued for Only

10 DAYS

At Present Prices.

SHOWROOM.

All goods that were in Showroom during the FIRE have been marked down to 25 cents on the dollar and less, to effect an entire clearance, as every article in this department MUST and WILL be sold, viz.:

MANTLES, JACKETS, WATERPROOFS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S COTTON AND WOOL UNDERWEAR, BLOUSES, COLLARS, CUFFS, CORSETS, WOOL SHAWLS, FURS, ETC., ETC.

IN STORE.

We cannot quote further prices as lines advertised are constantly being closed out. We can only refer to previous advertisements and handbills and to the hundreds of customers that have attended the Sale daily since the commencement. We would call special attention to the GREAT REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS. Many lines of Double Width Cashmeres and Fancy Dress Goods, worth from 75c. to $1.25 per yard, being marked down to 25c. and 35c. to CLEAR.

SEE WINDOWS.

THE RULLON & BRETAGNE LACING GLOVE, Best Quality, (warranted) are still being sold at $1 PER PAIR. A full stock in sizes and colors.

THE STORE OPENS EVERY MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
TERMS CASH.

JUNE 6TH, 1894. J. HUTCHESON & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received until Monday next, the 11th day of June instant, at 4 o'clock p.m. at the office of the undersigned, for connecting a building belonging to J. W. Carey, Esq., situated on Lot 207, Block IV, Victoria City, with the public sewer on Kane street, in the said city, in accordance with the provisions of the Sewer Connection Regulating By-Law, 1893.

Plan and specification may be seen and form of tender obtained at the office of the City Engineer, City Hall.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Hall, Victoria, June 7, 1894.

TO THE ELECTORS
—OF—
Victoria City Electoral District.

Gentlemen:—As I am a candidate to represent you in the Provincial Legislature, I wish to give my views on some of the important questions of the day.

I hold that each man is entitled to all his labor produces; therefore, no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

The road tax, the provincial revenue tax, personal property tax, mortgage tax, taxes on improvements, and all taxes on useful trades and industries are unjust and should be abolished.

To carry out these principles, I am in favor of raising all public revenues for provincial and municipal purposes by a tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements.

This tax would lower rents, raise wages, encourage industry, equalize opportunities, and thereby benefit all.

The present electoral system gives unequal representation, and calls for legislative reform.

The monetary deposit now required from candidates for the provincial legislature should be abolished.

I am in favor of passing laws to exclude Asiatic labor from government works and prohibiting any further Asiatic immigration. When Chinese labor can be excluded from any work by inserting clauses to that effect in charters and grants, it should be done.

I advocate a reduction in the hours of labor; an eight hour law should be established by the government and enforced on all government works.

I am in favor of establishing a Small Debts Court, to enable merchants and others to collect accounts with as little loss of time and money as possible.

I am an independent supporter of the opposition, because I feel they are inclined to go farthest in the direction of the reforms which I advocate; at the same time I wish it distinctly understood I am for measures and not for men.

As canvassing by a candidate is, in my opinion, contrary to the spirit of the ballot, it is not my intention to personally ask for votes. Trusting you may deem me a fit and proper person to represent you in the legislature, I hereby earnestly solicit your votes and influence. Faithfully yours,

W. G. CAMERON.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY!

Saturday, June 9th.

Richards & Pringle's

FAMOUS

GEORGIA MINSTRELS

Headed by the Emperor of the Minstrel World, BILLY KERSANDS, supported by a coterie of colored star artists, including the GREAT GAUZE and the famous CRESCENT CITY QUARTETTE.

EXTRA—The Cake Walk will take place immediately after the regular performance.

STILL MORE DAMAGE

The Fraser Floods Devastate Lulu Island.

DYKES BURST AND FARMS COVERED

Thousands of Acres Under Crop Inundated—Ewen's Ranch a Heavy Sufferer—Col. Baker's Return From Up River—Fluctuations of the Stream at Spuzzum.

Vancouver, June 7.—Along the railroad track disasters have followed in quick succession. An official of the road says it will be six weeks before there is a through train from Winnipeg to Vancouver, but traffic will be resumed in three or four days, enabling passengers and mails to get across the continent. It was not the floods that put a final stop to the traffic. Victoria's storm on Sunday swept over Vancouver, traversed the Fraser valley over the mountains, gathering snow clouds as it advanced, until it struck the mountains at Lytton, and the clouds were spilled on the dry alkali track bed. Earth ran like wet sugar, and many miles of track between Lytton and Kamloops was undermined, the hurricane doing in a few minutes damage what the destroying floods had taken two weeks to do.

Reconstruction work is being pushed with vigor, an army of men being at work for 500 miles. In pursuing the work of reconstruction the superintendents have not slept for a week and have not eaten one square meal a day. Telegraph Superintendent Wilson picked up scraps to eat and worked incessantly day and night until he got a line through. When the water subsides every man in British Columbia who wants to work can get it on the road. There are no more breaks this side of Katz Landing than have already been reported.

The business done at a meeting of the mayor, council and prominent citizens today included the formation of a committee to communicate with similar committees in Victoria and New Westminster, and appoint an executive to deal directly with the reeves and prominent citizens of the flooded districts in relieving distress.

The general manager of the Bank of Montreal has telegraphed: "Contribute one thousand dollars to the flood sufferers." President Van Horne's telegram contributing one thousand dollars was also read.

It was decided not to cancel the Dominion day celebration, and the first of July Vancouver will resume festivities at the old stand.

At a meeting at the market hall, also held last evening, a plan was arranged for supplying necessaries to those afflicted by the flood.

Westminster, June 6.—The steamer Transfer came down from Katz Landing today with the passengers who went east on Sunday by the C. P. R. They got to North Bend and could get no further. The uncertainty of when the train would get through decided them to return. The Premier and Mrs. Davie, Hon. A. N. Richards and Deputy Attorney-General Smith were among the Transfer's passengers, the up country assizes having been adjourned for six weeks.

Meetings of the city council and board of trade were held this evening to organize relief committees for the flood sufferers. The board of trade will ask the Dominion government to undertake extensive improvements on the river immediately.

The water has been falling half an inch an hour at Yale for the last 48 hours and is still receding. The effect has not been felt here yet, the tide this morning being the highest on record, beating yesterday's by one inch. At Langley, Mission and other points higher up the fall is from one to six inches. Another 24 hours is expected to bring a big change in the situation. No further losses have been reported and the relief work goes on steadily.

Portland, Ore., June 6.—Since yesterday the general situation at Portland remains unchanged. The river has continued to crawl slowly upwards. Last evening at 5 o'clock it stood at just 32 feet 6 inches. At 9 o'clock this morning the gauge read 32 feet 9 inches, showing a rise of 3 inches. At 11 o'clock the gauge read 32 feet 8 inches. Another reading was made at 2 p.m., when the water stood just the smallest fraction off 32 feet 8 inches. Since then the river has been almost at a standstill. From up the Columbia and Snake the news affords some stray crumbs of comfort. Like drowning men everybody grasps at even a straw. At Umatilla the Columbia has fallen 2 inches since yesterday. During the past 24 hours at Riparia the river has fallen 20 inches. News from up the valley is to the effect that the Willamette is at a stand. Mr. Pague, of the weather bureau, makes the following river forecast. The Willamette will reach its maximum height before midnight on Wednesday. The river will not rise over four inches, and it is hardly possible that it will rise over two tenth s88 sible that it will rise over two-tenths more. The river will remain stationary on Thursday with a tendency to fall. The fall in the water will be very slow, not over four inches a day for at least the next few days. News from down the Columbia river shows a most deplorable condition of affairs. Fishing has been suspended and the great stream has flooded the whole country on both sides. Houses have been carried away, farms inundated and crops destroyed. There has been great loss of stock. Approximately an estimate of the damage is utterly impossible under existing circumstances. A gentleman stated to-day to a United Press representative that the situation of affairs along the Columbia slough and between the Columbia and Willamette rivers is simply dreadful. The whole country is submerged and the people have been driven from their homes. Their houses and fences have been swept away and their stock has perished. Sauvies Island is entirely submerged and the crops destroyed. The loss is very heavy and will leave a great many in destitution. Suffering and want prevail among the families of many ranchers.

Up the Columbia the floods have destroyed the prospects of the season's salmon fishing. The fish wheels have either been carried away or destroyed. At Portland the condition of both the Madison and Morrison street bridges is serious. The terrific pressure of water from underneath has broken up the approaches on either side. The draw of the Morrison street bridge is now being swung around by hand, while the lower part of the draw is several inches under water. Men keep a sharp lookout for drift from the bridges and occasionally the draw must be turned to let some logs or brush wood pass. Traffic is still going on over the Madison street bridge, and since the other thoroughfares to the east side of the river have been closed the traffic is terrific. The structure is subjected to a more severe strain than it has ever been, as two unbroken lines of teams are passing over every hour of the day. At police headquarters this morning the chief of police detailed several officers to visit the northern part of the city in boats to seek out families in need or in distress. Later in the day they reported that they were unable to find any such cases. The poor and unfortunate who lived there are now being cared for in various parts of the city by friends and other charitably disposed people. The locality which the officers visited is, however, in a most deplorable condition. Many of the smaller dwellings are out of plumb, and not a few of them are heeled over at a very dangerous angle. Most of the other houses which are holding their own as regards position, are so thoroughly soaked that it will be unsafe for anyone to occupy them during this summer without risk of serious illness.

The floods threaten to do vast damage to the Cascade locks. The bulkhead which keeps the Columbia out of the upper end of the lock has been in danger of going out for several days, but a gallant fight has been made and is being made to save it. The water at very latest accounts was well up to the bulkhead, and those who were protecting it stated that six inches higher water would destroy it. Should it go out it will very probably destroy all the rip-rap work, and possibly destroy the entire works, entailing a loss of over one million dollars.

New Westminster, June 7.—Extreme high tide this morning added another inch to the Fraser flood here, and the water reached a level five inches above the 1882 mark. No further damage has been done in the city, but on Westham Island last evening Loudon's wharf was swept away, the bank caving in immediately after and 600 feet of the dyke with it, flooding a thousand acres in crop to a depth of three feet. The dyke also gave way lower down, flooding two more farms.

The lower part of Lulu Island is safe yet but the water broke through McGillivray's dyke and flooded Alexander Ewen's ranch opposite the Lion Island cannery, destroying improvements valued at $10,000.

The steamer Gladys returned last night with Col. Baker from the flooded sections up river. Telegraphic advices say the water rose four inches at Katz landing and seven inches at Spuzzum last night, but at two o'clock this afternoon the rise had ceased and another fall was expected.

ARKANSAS RIVER RAGING.

The Big Stream Once More Out on the Boom.

Pueblo, Col., June 6.—Soon after five o'clock this evening reports came in from Florence that the Arkansas river was again on the boom, and two of its tributaries, Beaver creek and Four Mile creek, were over their banks. The alarm was given and the residents of the bottoms moved to higher ground and the firms put their employes to work raising goods above the water line of last Wednesday's flood. It is reported now, 10.30 a.m., that the river is eight inches higher at Swallows, sixty-six miles west of this city, than it was last week. Every one, however, is forewarned, and even if the waters reach their recent level the damage will not be great. The Rio Grande is washed out west and north at the same places that were damaged last week, and have just been repaired. The Santa Fe is also blockaded between here and Colorado Springs by high water in the Fountain.

Fearful Floods in Colorado.

Denver, Col., June 6.—The indications are that the storms of to-day and to-night will prove more destructive than were the floods of last week. Railway property suffers the most. From Pueblo to Carson City and from Colorado Springs to Pueblo the washouts on railways are more than they were during the last floods. Telegraph communication has been cut off and details cannot be obtained now.

Jersey's Great Light.

Sandy Hook, June 6.—The great electric light erected here that was exhibited in the World's Fair, was operated last night. Places far down on the Jersey coast were visible. Vessels at anchor in the bay showed up as plainly as in the day time. It is claimed that the light can be thrown as far as Philadelphia.

The Scottish Radicals.

Glasgow, June 6.—one hundred thousand persons witnessed here to-day a procession that had been arranged by the Radicals as a demonstration against the [illegible]. The Irish residents of Glasgow are out in strong force among the paraders. A public meeting followed the procession demanding the abolition of the house of lords.

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has No Equal Have You Tried It?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD SADDLE AND HARNESS colt for sale, about 14.2 hands. P. O. Box 188.

SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as nursery governess; willing to do light housework and plain sewing. Address D. M., Times office. 6-3t.

COARSE INSULTS.

Premier Davie Being Unable to Get His Own Way

AMONG THE INTELLIGENT BURNABARS

Loses His Usually Sweet Temper—Vulgar and Extraordinary Language Used by Mr. Davie—He is Roundly Hissed—He Wants to Talk All Night But is Called Down.

New Westminster, June 7.—Douglas, government candidate in Richmond riding, held a public meeting in Burnaby last night, at which Premier Davie was a prominent speaker. The meeting was decidedly lively, and though a lot of Vancouver "heelers" or claqueurs accompanied Douglas to provide applause, the result was a complete defeat for the government forces, and it was only by Davie's cunning that the Burnaby people were prevented passing a want of confidence motion at the close of the proceedings.

Mr. Kidd, the opposition candidate, was absent owing to the breaking of the dyke on Lulu Island, and Mr. Williams, the opposition candidate for Vancouver, spoke for him, making a very able speech. Messrs. Sword and Foster also spoke, the latter completely vanquishing the premier, who lost his temper and called the electors on the opposition side a lot of "poor foolish dupes," whereupon the audience hissed him.

The meeting did not close till 1 o'clock this morning. Davie opened the ball and spoke till 11 to start with and then as he scrubbed to be right to keep the floor to cut out the oppositionists, Councilman Byron, of Burnaby, called him down.

GOLDEN GATE GOSSIP.

The Shattuck Murder Case—A Bloodthirsty Tramp Confesses.

San Francisco, June 7.—Motion for a new trial in the case of Mrs. Jane Shattuck, convicted of the murder of Harry Poole, her daughter's lover, has been taken under advisement. A decision will be rendered on Saturday next.

Detective Will Smith, of the Southern Pacific company, has returned here from San Luis Obispo after an interview with J. H. Morgan, the tramp charged with the murder of Conductor M. B. Hayes at Santa Margarita, who, Smith says, has virtually confessed the crime. When questioned he did not deny the killing, but said he would explain the whole matter to the jury when the case came up for trial.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

An Increase in Appeals Owing to Changes in Code.

The effect of the greater latitude granted by the new criminal code in the way of appeals is already beginning to show itself. Hailey, who was convicted at the present assizes will appeal, and Harry Walker convicted of arson, has been released on bail, pending the result of an appeal on an objection raised by his counsel at the trial. Section 10 of the code says:

"No person shall be convicted of an offence by reason of an act or omission of such person when of the age of seven, but under the age of fourteen years unless he is competent to know the nature and consequences of his conduct and to appreciate that it was wrong."

The prosecution did not prove a mischievous intention and on this the defendant relies.

County court was held before Mr. Justice Drake to-day. Everybody seemed in a good nature and several amusing incidents happened.

The first case tried was Marshall v. Eckersley. The plaintiff, P. H. Marshall, sued Alice Ann Eckersley for $42.50 for use and occupation of the Douglas House from 15th of January to the 1st of February. The plaintiff sold the good will and furniture of the Douglas House to defendant for $9000 and the agreement at the time, according to the plaintiff's allegation, was that the defendant was to pay the proportion of rent from the time she went in. The defendant denied any such supplemental agreement and counter-claimed for $500 damages caused by the fraud and misrepresentation of the plaintiff Marshall.

Judgment was given for plaintiff for his claim and costs and the counter-claim was dismissed with costs. P. S. Lampman for plaintiff, and J. A. Aikman for defendant.

Bowness & Creedon v. Crozier at the end took an amusing turn. One of the plaintiffs swore that their claim was for $6.75 for goods delivered to the defendant's wife. The defendant ended the matter by going to the box and swearing he had no wife. Action dismissed.

At present a rather mixed case respecting wages is being tried. The parties are from Saanich. G. H. Barnard is acting for plaintiff.

YACHTING.

THE VIGILANT'S FLIMSINESS.

London, June 6.—The Field in its yachting article to-day says: The contention that the Vigilant was not a fair vessel to match against the Valkyrie on acount of her flimsy construction will be emphasized by the fact that she is being strengthened for her Atlantic passage. We believe that the committee of the Royal Victoria Yacht club meditated last autumn a clause insuring that the defending yacht for the Victoria gold cup should be built capable of sailing the Atlantic on her own bottom. The clause was not adopted owing to the difficulty of determining the fitness of build for the purpose and because it would most likely result in the challenger getting the match after she had crossed the Atlantic. Still the point well displays the enormous advantage which the defending yacht has over the challenger.

VERNON AT VERNON.

The Chief Commissioner Before His Constituents—An Extraordinary Statement.

He Denounces the British Pacific as a Humbug Unworthy of Support.

Hon. Forbes George Vernon addressed the electors at Vernon on Saturday last. The Vernon News, which supports the government, reports the chief commissioner's speech as follows:

Price Ellison was voted to the chair, and in a few preliminary remarks, in which he referred to the past services of Mr. Vernon and spoke in congratulatory terms on the flattering reception with which the government candidate had met since his arrival, he introduced, amidst hearty applause, the chief commissioner of lands and works.

Mr. Vernon, in his opening remarks, spoke feelingly of the cordial and in many cases unsolicited support which had been promised him in all parts of the riding, and stated that he felt it due to the citizens of the town which he was proud to say bears his name to make his first public address in their hearing. He would doubtless have an opportunity later on of meeting opposition speakers, but would at present confine himself, after again thanking those old friends who had so enthusiastically rallied to his support, and the many new ones which he had recently gained, for their kind assurances of assistance, to a brief review of the political issues of the day. He stated that he entertained nothing but the kindest thoughts towards Mr. Donald Graham, the opposition candidate, who for the past fifteen years had accorded the government support, and now, for reasons unknown to him, was in opposition to the government. Immediately plunging into the questions at issue, he stated that the policy of the government had ever been to spare no means to open up and develop the resources of the province. What the policy of the opposition might be he had never been able to discover, beyond a system of carping, fault-finding, insinuations and innuendoes which they were never able to substantiate. Our limited space renders it impossible to give more than a brief synopsis of the masterly and lucid speech which followed, during which every question which the opposition had endeavored to bring up against the policy of the administration was considered and in every case their stock arguments were completely refuted. Mr. Vernon spoke for about two hours and a half, and although the evening was warm and some of the statistics into which he entered were of necessity of rather a dry character, he held the attention of the large audience until the close, and from the frequent bursts of applause it could be easily seen that every point which he made struck home. Speaking of the progressive policy of the government, he went on to say that during the past four years they had borrowed a million dollars, which had been used in opening up the various sections of the province. During that time 3,300 pre-emption claims had been taken, and it was fair to assume that each was worth $1,000 to the country, which would give a tax of $5 each, or mean an increase in the wealth of the province of $3,300,000; 830 settlers had in that period taken pre-emptions in Okanagan, and by virtue of this policy the revenue expanded, and our credit in London is now second on the list of colonial securities. Notwithstanding the period of financial depression our securities have gone up from 89 to 92, and the taxation has not been raised. The revenue in 1890 was $835,000, and since then it had increased by $223,000 in spite of a falling off in land sales due to the change in the act. In seven years the country had doubled its revenue. This riding contributed about $28,000 to the revenue, of which $16,000 was in land sales, leaving an actual taxation of $12,000. During the present year there was being expended in the neighborhood of $50,000 in the riding, including $30,000 on the Boundary creek road, $4,000 for Deep creek road and $10,000 for other roads and repairs throughout the district. Since 1890 there had been erected in the province one hundred and ten school houses, ten jails, twelve court houses and over six hundred thousand acres of land had been surveyed. In the face of this he thought that the government could claim that they had something to show for their expenditure. Other figures were given showing the relative position of the debt and revenue since 1890, which gave the net debt after deducting the country's assets as $672,000 in 1890 and $1,694,000 in 1894, an increase of one million borrowed, but during that period the revenue had expanded by $223,000, and two millions had been expended in developing and building up the province. The Great Western humbug was the next point the speaker touched upon, and this he condemned in the most emphatic terms. No proposition of any description had ever been laid before the government by the promoters of the railway, and it would receive no vestige of support if it were ever broached. He next mentioned the fact that he had been informed that certain parties were endeavoring to drag into the contest Dominion issues, and vigorously protested against such a line of conduct on either side. The sore subject of the parliament buildings was next brought forward and the position of the government as regards the matter was clearly explained. The present ramshackle group of buildings were utterly inadequate for the requirements of the province, and in their rotten condition had become positively dangerous. Plans had been prepared by tender and sixty-five submitted. It was the intention of the government at first to build the new buildings piece by piece, but not one of the plans would admit of this. Then it was seen that they would have to build all at once, and the question had to be faced. Nothing would have been easier than to simply do nothing in the matter; but although they knew that a certain amount of opposition would follow such a course they were determined to go ahead with the buildings, as they were convinced it would greatly aid in the solution of the vexed question of redistribution, and they were sure that a few years would show good results from such action. Appropriating a large sum for this purpose was better than spinning it out year by year, as in this way it did not deprive the people of money that should be spent on roads or other improvements. He next passed on to the redistribution bill, which measure has already had the effect of allaying the feeling of antagonism between the island and mainland to such an extent that in the cities of Vancouver and Westminster, where four years ago the feeling was so high that no one would venture out for election other than as independents, now Mayor Anderson, of Vancouver, and ex-Mayor Curtis, of Westminster, were in the field as straight government supporters. The Nakusp & Slocan railway was next gone into, and it was clearly shown by the hon. gentleman that the estimated cost of the road was a low one and the policy of guaranteeing interest as well as principal would result in a large saving. The royal commission had not only exonerated the government from any blame in the matter, but after the most exhaustive inquiry had highly commended their action. He grew warm as he denounced the slanderous insinuations of the members of the opposition, who had not the courage to bring their charges into open court, and dwelt at some length on the fact that in a few weeks, through the new road, ore will be shipped from Kootenay to Swansea as cheap as to smelters across the line. The various other acts of progressive legislation evolved during the past term were touched upon, such as the dyking act, the radical changes in the land laws, dairying act, establishment of a horticultural board, etc. In conclusion, he refuted the statement that he had no interest in the riding, and while proving that his monetary interests in the district were large and varied, he also warmly inquired if any person supposed that a man could, as he had done, live for twenty-five years among a people whom he had known almost as brothers and retain no affection or interest for the place where the best years of his life were spent. He was content to have his record submitted to the most searching investigation. In his youth he had adopted as his motto the well known lines: "To thy own self be true, and it must follow as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man." During his term of office he had been subjected to a libel suit, a royal commission and an attack of smallpox, and was thankful to say that he had passed through them all unscathed. He was certain that the electors had too intelligent a grasp upon the situation to be deceived by the insinuations or groundless charges of the opposition, and was certain that they would be true to their own best interests and return the present government by a handsome majority. At the conclusion of his clear and convincing address an opportunity was afforded for others to speak who wished to do so. James Martin then took the platform and stated that in many things he could agree with the government's policy, but what the opposition objected to was their method of administration. In a few days he hoped to have the opportunity to place their side of the case before the electors, whom Donald Graham would address in a short time. In conclusion he proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was cheerfully given, and the meeting then dispersed.

MATCH-MAKING MAMMAS

Are not always successful in making good matches. In this they differ from the E. B. EDDY CO., who make Good Matches every day—and even if a flare-up occurs at times and there is a smell of brimstone in the air, the interested persons are satisfied with ... ...

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES.

CHANGE IN NEW ENGLAND.

Population Varied as the Industrial Conditions Are Altered.

The different handicrafts which were once pursued in these homes have now been gathered up into large trusts, and there is nothing left for the people but to till the land and grow old as graciously as they can. The vigorous men and women who once made these homes alive with their intellectual and physical vigor are now in the great towns and cities, taking the lead in industrial, commercial and educational pursuits and making their influence felt in the guidance of affairs. Their children are either educated at the universities or prepared to succeed their parents in business, and are brought up with the advantages, social and personal, which the city affords, and have no idea of returning to the country to renew the vitality of the old stock. The result is that during the past twenty-five years the exhaustion of the old country families has been going on more rapidly in the country than its rehabilitation, until we have come to the point where the city, having exhausted the countryside and sent nothing back to it, is now in the position of advantage and contains the virility and the power which formerly were entrenched in the country and made our rural homes the sources of vitality to the nation. The new stock, Canadian and Irish-American, which has bought up the old mansions, the exhausted farms of New England, will in time send its active sons and daughters to the city to make their way in life, and in fifty years we shall find that the stock of New England has been essentially changed. The old English traditions will have become obscure; the French and the Irish will thrive in the homesteads of our Puritan forefathers; we shall have a different religion, a different social atmosphere, and a mixed nationality, something that were never dreamed of by our fathers, and that could never have been created except by successive waves of civilization that have changed the character of the people.—Boston Herald.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has No Equal Have You Tried It?

COLOR OF THE EYE.

Causes of Variation and Methods of Classifying.

The color of the eye is the result of the fusion of two elements, the shade of the ground of the iris and that of the aureole which surrounds the pupil. The usual method of classifying eyes in the past has been to regard them at a distance of three or four feet, and to mark the result of the fusion of the two elements. Eyes thus studied are classified as blue, brown, green and grey, or as dark, medium, light. But there is little precision in this method. M. Bertillon resolved to study the eye close at hand and to analyze each of the elements. He found that the ground of the iris is rarely decided in shade, varying from a sky blue to a slate blue, and changing according to the intensity of the light, and is therefore of little service in an exact description. The pigment of the aureole around the pupil is, however, more pronounced in color and less variable in the light, and therefore better capable of serving as a basis of classification. By means of it the eye can be separated into seven sufficiently distinct classes. 1. Pale or without pigment; that is, an eye in which the aureole is absent or very insignificant and in which the iris is marked by whitish striae. 2. Yellow aureole. 3. Orange aureole. 4. Chestnut aureole. 5. Maroon aureole in a circle or disk around the pupil. 6. Maroon aureole covering the iris irregularly. 7. Maroon aureole covering the entire iris. Each of these divisions may be further divided into light, medium, dark, according to the shade. The sub-divisions approach closely sometimes; thus an eye may appear in one person as a dark orange, which in another will seem a light chestnut.—McClure's Magazine.

All by American Hands.

Washington, June 5.—The first cruiser which has been wholly constructed by the government of the United States has been completed at the New York navy yard and will be placed in commission June 18. There are several others in process of construction at New York and Norfolk, but the Cincinnati, as she has been christened, is the first steel warship to go into service which was made entirely by Uncle Sam without the aid of private contractors. She is an armored cruiser of three thousand tons, with a heavy battery, with engines of 8000 horse-power and probably a speed of 18 or 19 knots. Captain Henry Glass will be her commander, Lieut.-Commander J. D. Jerold Kelly will be her executive officer, and among her watch officers will be Lieutenant Roger Welles, who was connected with the Latin-American department of the exposition.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is a popular preparation in one bottle, and colors evenly a brown or black. Any person can easily apply it at home.

Mr. J. Alcide Chaussé
Montreal, P. Q.

A Marvelous Medicine

Whenever Given a Fair Trial Hood's Proves Its Merit.

The following letter is from Mr. J. Alcide Chaussé, architect and surveyor, No. 153 Shaw Street, Montreal, Canada:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for about six months and am glad to say that it has done me a great deal of good. Last May my weight was 152 pounds, but since

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla it has increased to 165. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is a marvellous medicine and am very much pleased with it." J. ALCIDE CHAUSSE.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

IF YOUR TONGUE IS COATED YOU NEED THEM

ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES.

They are not a cure all, but are the best medicine known for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood or sluggish liver.

25 CENTS A BOX

Ask Your Druggist For

$50 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons destroying or injuring the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office,
23rd January, 1894. j24

NOTICE.

The Public Library and Reading Room, City Hall, will be closed during repairs until further notice.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C.,
April 23, 1894.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

S. A. STODDART

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

Nickle Alarm Clocks $1.10.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
123 Government street

Private entrance on Pandora street.
Business strictly confidential. s19-d

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Court for a transfer to Cora E. Tugwell of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the "Prince of Wales" Saloon, situate on the corner of Government and Cormorant street, in the city of Victoria.

JOSEPH MEUNIER.

Victoria, B.C., February 15th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of License Commissioners for the City of Victoria, at the sittings of the Board to be held in June, 1894, for a license to sell by retail wine, spirits, beer and other fermented and intoxicating liquors in and upon the part known as the basement of the building situate upon lots ten (10) and eleven (11), block seventy-seven (77), Victoria City, the Board of Trade Building.

WM. JENSEN.

Dated Victoria, B.C., May 7th, 1894. 80t

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners I shall apply for a transfer of my license to sell wines and liquors by retail at Colonial Hotel, Johnson street to John Slater.

THOS. TUGWELL.

Victoria, B. C., 9th May, 1894.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It having been rumored that merchant tailoring firms in Victoria are employing Chinese labor in competition with white labor during these depressed times, we, the undersigned, after making a thorough investigation, are aware that the practice is not general, and we beg to inform the public that we do not and will not employ Chinese labor in the manufacture of our goods.

JOHN CALVERT,
W. D. KINNAIRD,
D. CAMPBELL & CO.,
J. T. BURROWES,
JAMES McCORKALL,
R. J. MATTHEWS,
JOHN McCALLUM, Broad St
THOS. HOWELL,
THOMAS & GRANT,
J. W. CREIGHTON,
T. W. WALKER & CO,
S. POTTS.

SAVE Money! Time! Labor!

—BY USING—

THE H. & K.

Self Cleansing

Plate Polishing Cloth

NO PLATE POWDER NECESSARY.

The cloths are chemically prepared and will not injure the finest ware.

Used by the best families in Great Britain for polishing silver and plated ware.

The cloths will last for months and retain their polishing properties to the end. The best thing ever introduced for polishing silver and plated ware.

Price 20 cents per cloth, or three cloths for 50 cents.

For sale at—

SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE CO.,
and WEILER BROS.,
VICTORIA, B. C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Via Revelstoke

TO

Robson, Fort Shepherd,
Slocan, Hendryx,
Ainsworth, Nelson,
Balfour, Pilot Bay,
Kaslo, AND ALL
Kootenay Points.

For passenger and freight rates apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Freight and Passenger Agent,
Victoria.
GEO. McL. BROWN,
Dist. Pass. Agent,
Vancouver.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

—RUNS—

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

To St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks, Crookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED	Victoria Route.	TONNAGE
18 knots	S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."	1117

8 30 pm	Lv	M'l	*Victoria	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	Seattle	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	*Tacoma	M'l	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent,
Victoria B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass Agent,
121 First Washington, Portland Or

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago Can Take Sleeping Car at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East, running Buffet Cars, with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and first and second class coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

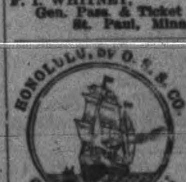
Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to

C. A. RATTRAY,
General Agent.

No. 4 Adelphi Block,
Govt. st., next to Postoffice, Victoria, B.C.

F. I. WHITNEY,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.
St. Paul, Minnesota



The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, June 9th, 1894, 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St.
For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer

Mariposa....Thursday, June 28th, at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
General Agents.

or W. WEBSTER,
District Agent.

R. E. CONNON, Agent,
Bastion Square, Victoria

CAPT. WM. WEBSTER,
Agent for Puget Sound Territory.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

City of Puebla - - - June 7

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON,
General Agent.

JOHN IRVING,
Manager.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND No. 2 Passenger Fri's, Sat's & Sundays (Read Up)	SOUTH BOUND No. 1 Passenger Daily (Read Up)	Miles from Wellington	STATIONS	Miles from Victoria	NORTH BOUND No. 1 Passenger Fri's, Sat's & Sundays (Read Down)	NORTH BOUND No. 2 Passenger Daily (Read Down)
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	VICTORIA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	RUSSELL'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	ESQUIMALT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	GOLDSTREAM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SUMMIT SIDING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	COBBLE HILL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	McPHERSON'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	KOKSILAH	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	DUNCAN'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SOMENOS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	CHEMAINUS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	OYSTER BAY SID'G	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NANAIMO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	WELLINGTON	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR,
President.

JOSEPH HUNTER,
Gen'l Supt.

H. K. PRIOR,
Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

QUICK TIME!!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

—AND—

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all Points East and South

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservation etc., call upon or address

THOS. A. GRAHAM,
Dist. Pass. Agent,
No. 1102 Pacific Ave.
Tacoma, Wash.

E. P. ROGERS,
Asst. Gen. Fgt. and Pass. Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER

JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria............Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox..........Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo..........Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria..........Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdes Island are discontinued.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Station, Store street.

TO THE ELECTORS

—OF—

Victoria City Electoral District.

Gentlemen:—The general election now being near at hand, and being a candidate for re-election, I wish to place my views on some of the questions commanding your attention, as well as to intimate the line of action which I shall take and the measures which I shall, if opportunity permits, support and maintain.

The party now in power have practically held office for over eleven years. Their policy has been an indefinite one on many of the questions requiring consideration. At the last general election the Opposition advocated reform in the land laws of the province, and have been able to make some important changes.

The privilege of allowing speculators and non-residents to take up large tracts of land has been taken away and the lands are now available for actual settlers.

By the efforts of the Opposition the assessment of the wild land has been much increased; the ad valorem principle of assessment according to the land value, is now the law.

There are two essential matters yet to be carried out in connection with the encouraging of agricultural settlers. First, the surveying of available lands for such a purpose and giving the necessary information by the Lands and Works Department; second, the making of roads to such settlements, so that the farmer may be able to bring his produce to market—such a policy as this must be adopted in order to develop and encourage the farming industry of our province. By so doing we shall add much to our wealth and prosperity.

The railway policy of the Government has not been a business-like one. From the time of the grant given to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway down to the Nakusp & Slocan deal, the interests of the province and the welfare of the people have not been well guarded. On the one hand a corporation receives a large subsidy and an immense tract of land, free from taxation for ever; on the other, a private company is subsidized by guaranteeing the bonds to the full cost of the road as well as interest on the same for twenty-five years. One cannot but come to the conclusion that a Government policy of such character is likely to bring the credit of the province into disrepute.

Monopolies of any kind are to be deplored, but monopolies backed by Government aid and support are often the most difficult to overcome. Government aid to such an extent as has been given in the instances referred to, precludes other roads from being assisted or built. As an instance of this we recognize the difficulty the British Pacific Railway will have in dealing with the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway and its existing rights. Thus by the action of the present Government in the past it looks as if the province were at the mercy of ringsters and monopolists who are despoiling the people of their heritage.

I am opposed to the executive using its power to make large appropriations of money by special warrant for roads, streets, bridges, and public works, without first submitting such to the legislature. Such a course of action leads to favoritism and corruption and is not in accord with the principles of constitutional government.

I have advocated, and will continue to do so, the reduction of taxation on improvements and the abolition of taxes on mortgages. The latter impost presses doubly hard upon the borrower, and the repeal of this law would be in the interest and for the advancement of the province.

The practice followed on the eve of a general election of promising aid to public works and institutions by members of the executive should be condemned, as it is attempting to bribe the electors with their own money. The independent electors should answer this by sending men to the Legislature who will do their utmost to remove such ministers from power.

During the past four years legislation has been brought about, chiefly by the Opposition, in reforming the School Law. The residents of the cities have now greater power over the management of their schools, and more is yet desired in this particular. I shall use my best endeavors to bring this about, so that our schools may be free of all political influences.

I have also advocated further restriction on Chinese immigration and the employment of Chinese by any company seeking charters or grants from the Legislature. I have advocated and still maintain that a clause should be inserted in all bills giving such privileges or aid to prevent the employment of this class of labor.

I also have advocated the necessity of employing residents of the province instead of non-residents or foreigners in the prosecution of all works or contracts let by the government.

It is impossible in an address of this kind to touch on all questions affecting the province. I hope, however, before long to have the opportunity of addressing the electors in public meeting, at which time I will refer to matters more extensively.

Hoping that my past record as a representative in the Local Legislature has been acceptable to you, I again seek your votes and support.

I remain, yours respectfully,

G. L. MILNE.

TO THE ELECTORS

—OF—

Victoria City Electoral District.

Gentlemen—As a candidate in the coming contest for legislative honors, and particularly as a labor candidate, I take this method of expressing some of the views I hold relating to the good government of the province.

I believe that heretofore, although workingmen have assisted largely in electing representatives to the legislature and parliament, their interests have not, generally speaking, been advanced or guarded; but on the contrary laws have been enacted whereby the greater burden of taxation has been placed upon the shoulders of the workingman, and monopolies have been fostered to the detriment of their interests and the country at large. Too many professional men and capitalists have made or influenced the making of our laws, and I believe that a remedy may be applied by workingmen being represented in the councils of our land by men from their own ranks—men who are not only in sympathy with them, but who are in touch with their necessities.

I believe that every man is entitled to an equitable share of what his labor produces; also that enterprise and ability to organize and direct labor to the accomplishment of large undertakings deserves special consideration, but not to the extent that it is often accorded by the governments of the present day.

I would advocate a reduction in the hours of labor, and consider an eight hour law should be established by the government and enforced on all government work.

Also the establishment of a provincial labor bureau for the purpose of gathering reliable information on the labor situation, so that intending immigrants may be made fully acquainted with the true state of the labor market in the province.

I believe that as a class the Chinese are injurious to the province, as they undoubtedly ridicule our religion and laws; introduce loathsome diseases and demoralizing habits; they trade exclusively among themselves and send what wealth they may acquire from our province to enrich their own empire. I believe the government should make every effort to lessen the evil which is the result of the presence of Coolie labor, and in the absence of laws similar to those in force in Australia, our government should, when granting privileges to companies and corporations, insist on a clause in the charters granted prohibiting the employment of Asiatic labor by such corporations or companies.

I advocate a liberal railway policy, feeling sure that we must have these most important highways to assist in developing the many latent resources of the province, but am opposed to the granting of monopolies in land for speculative purposes to companies to the exclusion of settlers.

I also believe that all religious questions should be kept out of our schools, being confident that the numerous religious institutions are quite capable of dealing with that matter.

I will more fully express my views on these questions at public meetings to be held. Hoping you can see your way clear to give me your support at the polls, I am, Yours respectfully,

ARTHUR H. DUTTON.

A FAMOUS CANADIAN SHRINE.

The Growth of the Popularity of St. Anne de Beaupre.

Ste. Anne de Beaupre, Que., May 22.—Although this is an unusually late spring, with winds blowing steadily from Labrador, pilgrims from the United States and Western Canada are beginning to arrive at this famous shrine. According to an official statement the number of pilgrims last year, mostly between the middle of June and the middle of September, was 119,000, but this year the Redemptorist fathers in charge expect fully 150,000. The boat service from Quebec, twenty-one miles distant, has been improved and a railroad has been opened. I fancy that the enormous increase in the number of pilgrims—there were only 17,000 in 1874—is due to these increased facilities for reaching the place as much as to the growing popularity of Ste. Anne as a helper of men.

The story of the foundation of the shrine has been told over and over again and need not be repeated. There are other sacred spots between here and the outer Gulf of St. Lawrence. A little way down on the south shore is the site of a manor house that was set on fire by the British troops in 1759, but saved from destruction, as De Gaspe relates, through the agency of a madonna which stood in a niche in the wall. At Isle aux Coudres in 1782 died Father Labrosse, a famous missioner, who had predicted the day and hour of his demise; he had no sooner breathed his last than bells in all the churches along the river began to toll and the people knew the reason why. Early in this century supernatural voices were heard in all the Catholic churches save one in Prince Edward Island. These churches were frequented by Acadians and Highland Scotch and the voices were the voices of good souls in purgatory or heaven bidding the Acadians bear up a while longer under their manifold crosses and burdens. The voices were heard also at Acadian churches on the mainland. The affair is noticed in an itinerancy of Bishop Plessis, who visited those parts in 1812; the itinerary is printed in "Le Foyer Canadien" for 1865. But these and other sacred places have all been eclipsed by Ste. Anne de Beaupre, with its veritable relics and long array of miraculous cures.

The Bretons believe in Ste. Anne as the special guardian of the seafaring men from an early time, and brought her cult with them to New France, the first church having been built here in 1660. No doubt the dangers attending voyages between the mother country and the colony had a good deal to do with keeping the cult alive during French possession of Canada, not to speak of the dangers to which the peasants and fishermen were and are exposed in their trips up and down the river in their crazy luggers. It was particularly fortunate for the shrine, however, that it was situated so near Quebec and received the prompt approbation of Laval as the abode of a saint who was good not to sailors only, but to all distressed in mind and body. Laval if he arose from the dead would hardly recognize the Ste. Anne of the Little Cape, as it was called in his day, in the flourishing establishment existing now. The little stone church which he knew gave way to a larger edifice that was built in 1787 and again in 1878. In 1872 a still larger church, the fine one now fronting the river, was commenced and finished in 1889 at a cost of $250,000 or more. Then there is the scala sancta, or Chapel of the Holy Staircase, in the grounds of which three robust Redemptorists are just now planting vegetables, and further on a spacious convent. The village which nestles at the feet of the Petit Cap, consists for the most part of wooden hotels and boarding houses, designed, like the convent, for the reception of pilgrims. All the buildings, sacred and profane, are being painted and refitted for the season's harvest.

Opposite the village lies the Island of Orleans, stretching all the way from Quebec; it too can boast of supernatural occurrences, but unhappily they were due to Satanic power. For two centuries at least it was reputed to be the scene of witches' meetings and of the nightly appearance of feux-follets or lights by which the God-fearing persons were lured to death unless they made haste to form a cross on the road or to demand of the evil spirit who took the form of light what quantieme was Christmas. The Orleans people would like to get a share of the business of entertaining the pilgrims; at present their principal occupation is farming and, at the eastern end, smuggling whiskey. The whiskey is made in Illinois, shipped to Boston, and thence to the St. Pierre Miquelon Islands, belonging to France, where it is transferred to Canadian fishing and trading smacks and "rushed in" at convenient points as far up as Orleans, despite the vigilance of the Dominion cruisers.

The old church and the Scala Sancta contain numerous paintings, ex-voto and otherwise, which are crude to the last degree. Anthropomorphism could not well go further. In the new church the paintings are more modern and in better taste. A gigantic statue of Ste. Anne with a crown of gold stands in front of the main altar of white marble, and close by one of the relics is displayed in a crystal case fixed in an upright tablet surmounted by a hand of gilt. The sixteen side chapels contain some good French and Belgian workmanship. The reading matter in the books of devotion is occasionally as repellant as the old pictures. The saint is constantly spoken of as the "grandmother of the redeemer of the world," and in the services appointed for her particular month, July, extraordinary accounts are given of her personal relations with Christ, Mary, Joachim, Joseph and others on earth and in heaven. The votive offerings of those favored by the saint embrace all sorts of articles—crutches, blue spectacles, bandages, liver pads, pipes, etc., the last presumably from persons who have broken off tobacco, with portions of oars and boats from sailors snatched from the deep. Yet one always feels like asking with the questioner in the old pagan temple: "But where are the offerings of those who have been drowned?"

Perhaps the most interesting thing is a box at the foot of the big statue in which are deposited the letters of pilgrims and of persons writing from a distance to Ste. Anne for her good offices. Some of the letters request her to enable the applicants to make so much money by a certain time; others from lovesick girls; one which I happened to see was from a girl who desired that the freckles should be removed from her face; another from a man in Michigan who wanted the aid of the saint in building a tannery. But the great majority, I should judge, are from broken-hearted persons, mothers whose sons have gone astray, wives who want their husbands saved from drink or the gambling table, orphans without hope in the world the victims of incurable diseases, and others in like evil estate. In behalf of all these prayers are said at stated times without charge, though the writers if they can afford it and care to do so, may send a trifle to the Redemptorists or the Grey Nuns in the convent. A spring at the foot of the hill furnishes miracle-working water, which is sold with other souvenirs in a store in the rear of the new church. The water is sent to all parts of the United States. The best customers for it are the French-Canadians in New England and the Louisiana Creoles.

A book of 500 pages prepared by a Redemptorist and duly authorized by higher ecclesiastical authority, contains all the forms of prayer to be used by the pilgrims, together with an account of the more striking miracles wrought at the shrine. It is noticeable that the miracles in recent years have principally been cures of nervous ailments, whereas in old times miracles of a much more positive kind were recorded. In those days Ste. Anne cured cancer and broken limbs, besides performing wonderful works in rescuing persons from shipwreck and saving French vessels from English and Dutch men-of-war; now she devotes herself almost exclusively to hearing the complaints of nuns and young girls, whose cases are dealt with in rather a timid and halting fashion by the official chronicler. It is apparent that the modern spirit has penetrated to some extent, but it will be many a long year before the faith of the French-Canadians here at home is extinguished. They are proud of the fact that this is the only saint's shrine where miracles are worked in the whole of North America, though there are some, of course—libres penseurs, the clergy call them—who regard it as a reproach to the intelligence of the race rather than as a matter to boast of.—New York Post.

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has No Equal Have You Tried It?

An interesting test of an armor-piercing projectile was carried out the other day at Shoeburyness. One hundred and sixty shots were presented by the firm of Messrs Thomas Firth & Sons, of Sheffield, for trial and acceptance. They were 9.2 inch diameter, and weighed 380 pounds each. Two projectiles were selected at random for the proof. The first was fired with a striking velocity of 1,958 feet per second against a 14-inch compound plate. The projectile passed entirely through the centre of the plate, then through four feet of oak backing, and buried itself in a heap of sand in the rear. When recovered the projectile was practically uninjured. The second selected one was not fired, and the whole lot was accepted. There are no accounts of such results as this in either France or Russia.—London World.

The nip of a poisonous snake is but a slight remove from being more dangerous than the poison of scrofula in the blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the vital fluid, expels all poisonous substances, and supplies the elements of life, health, and strength.

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The TIMES P. & P. Co., Victoria, B.C.

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on the 18th day of June, 1894, for the purchase of Debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $55,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000 each, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of May, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England, New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4 1-2 per cent. from the 1st of May, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Electric Lighting By-Law, 1894" with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., April 5th, 1894.

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7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

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VETERINARY.

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ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. ALBERT WILLIAMS, Late of London, Eng., has come to reside in Victoria, and has opened an office at 94 Pandora street. He has for twenty-five years been engaged in general family and obstetric practice, with considerable experience in diseases of children. He also gives special attention to diseases of the chest and stomach. Dr. Williams had several years' practical experience in one of the largest hospitals in London and is a Doctor of Medicine of the University of Aberdeen, Scotland. He has been for many years a member of the Pathological Society, a member of the British Homoeopathic Society and a Fellow of the British Gynaecological Society. He has thus had extensive experience in both the old and new systems of medical treatment.

Dr. Williams may be consulted at all hours at his office and residence, 94 Pandora St., city. Telephone No. 153. m12-1m

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SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B. C. R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary. ja18

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B. C. R. Regular communication, the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. J. A. BROWN, Secretary. ja26

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON, Scribe E. f-19

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER, K. of R. & S. oc19

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard st., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join. E. C. SMITH, Secretary.

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Bank Exchange

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Bill of fare for luncheon includes Soup, Fish, Roast, Stew, and various vegetables, as per daily bulletin board.

Table d'hote from 6 p.m. at 50 cents, including beer or wine. Meals a la carte at all hours day or night.

Three handsome, quiet dining-rooms upstairs, suitable for private and family dinners, served at short notice and reasonable prices.

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MISCELLANEOUS

RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION will meet in Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad Street, Thursday, 14th June, 1894, 8 p.m. je6-2t

BRECKINRIDGE-POLLARD—Breach of Promise. History of litigants. Illustrated. Agents success unparalleled. 100,000 already sold. Outfit free. Agents wanted. W. H. Ferguson Co., 6th Street, Cincinnati, O. je4-3t-cod

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White Star Line, Germanic	June 20
American Line, Berlin	June 13
American Line, New York	June 20
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Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Aller	June 16
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Co-Operation.

The British Columbia Industrial Co-Operative Association is founded on the basis of productive and distributive co-operation. It is a combination of laborers of various trades and professions, for their physical, intellectual, social and moral improvement, both directly and indirectly. By combining the surplus earnings of its members in one common fund, the Association will provide them with permanent employment at good wages, with living at actual cost.

All persons wishing to join can obtain further particulars by addressing JOHN DODD, Nanaimo, B. C. je1-tf-d&w

JANITORS.

Applications for the positions of Janitor of the North and South Ward Schools will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 13th June, 1894. Salary $45 per month.

A list of duties in connection with the above positions can be seen at 46 Fort street.

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THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the

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At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

The Daily Times.

A TRANSPARENT SCHEME.

The Hon. Forbes George Vernon made a speech at Vernon, a report of which we reproduce from the Vernon News. There is only one portion of the speech that calls for any comment, and that is the portion which deals with the British Pacific, alias the Canada Western railway project. It will be observed that Mr. Vernon has supplied a new name for the scheme, namely, the "Great Western Humbug." This passage from the report of Mr. Vernon's speech has afforded great comfort to the Vancouver World, which, to give it prominence, printed it in capital letters in the report and called special attention to it editorially in this fashion:

In his speech at Vernon the chief commissioner of lands and works spoke in no uncertain tones of the British Pacific railway which the Opposition trot out on every occasion, although few of them really believe there is anything in it. The Hon. Mr. Vernon is thus reported:

THE GREAT WESTERN HUMBUG WAS THE NEXT POINT TOUCHED UPON, AND THE SCHEME THE SPEAKER CONDEMNED IN THE MOST EMPHATIC TERMS. NO PROPOSITION OF ANY DESCRIPTION HAD EVER BEEN LAID BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT BY THE PROMOTERS OF THIS RAILWAY, AND IT WOULD RECEIVE NO VESTIGE OF SUPPORT IF IT WERE EVER BROACHED.

Will this satisfy the factionists who are trying to make political capital out of a railroad in the air?

What will be said of all this by the people of Victoria, who are asked to support the government ticket on account of the "Great Western Humbug" and what it is going to do for the city? What says the Colonist, which has given its readers so much palaver about differences in opposition policies? Not much need to ask, for the passage from Mr. Vernon's speech which the World parades in capital letters is carefully cut out by the Colonist. This dodge, we may be allowed to point out to our neighbor, was as futile as it was cowardly, for there could be no chance of concealing so remarkable a difference of opinion in the government camp on so important a subject. We may further be allowed to point out that the matter cannot well rest here. Mr. Vernon has spoken openly at Vernon in condemnation of the British Pacific project. Other members and prominent friends of the government are constantly talking in a different tone to Victorians. If the chief commissioner was giving the views of the cabinet at Vernon, then manifestly the people of Victoria are being played with. On the other hand, if the views of the government are being honestly placed before the Victoria electors, then Mr. Vernon's remarks were intended to deceive the people of the mainland. The people of both sections have a right to know which stand the government is to take. Dodges at election times are common, but this sort of trifling is more than dangerous.

REV. DR. GRANT'S VIEW.

Rev. Principal Grant's endorsation of the Mowat government naturally caused a stir in Ontario political circles. Judging by the angry comments of the opposition press, the principal's support and approval are likely to be of value to the government. Then his words not only furnish strong testimony in favor of the Ontario administration, but by way of contrast condemn that of the Dominion. In answer to the question:—"What are, in your opinion, the most important issues before us, so far as Ontario is concerned?" Dr. Grant pointed to the corruption that has been exposed at Ottawa and Quebec. After recounting briefly the acts of plunder and dishonesty he spoke of the treatment of the McGreevy-Connolly case, and thus drew the moral:

"When convicts get such treatment, ordinary men will not be much disinclined to be classed among convicts. As we think of the saturnalia that must have existed for a long time before such a state of public morals could become possible, we are forced to ask what might have happened to the richest province in the Dominion if any easy-going politician had had charge of its strong box. What plunder there was for a gang! We have timber limits worth tens of millions; we could stand a debt of twenty or thirty millions as easily as Quebec. A politician of easy virtue would have lavished these millions on heelers and hangers-on, who, in return, would be enthusiastically voting him a god. Does not this thought throw some light on what we have escaped, and on what we owe to the man who has been in charge of our strong box for 22 years? Assuredly, the revelations have had that effect upon me. Our money is still ours, and our honor is safe. Thank God for it, and also let us keep our powder dry—that is, keep a good servant at his post. A man who will not read this lesson will not read anything. In one word, Ontario cannot afford to dismiss Sir Oliver Mowat."

It is to be inferred from this that if the reverend principal lived in British Columbia he would be far from feeling reassured as to the Davie government's treatment of the provincial "strong box." In reply to further questions Dr. Grant expressed approval of Sir Oliver Mowat's refusal to discriminate against the minority and surprise at Mr. Meredith's failure to completely clear himself of connection with the P. P. A. On this sectarian ground of difference he spoke as follows:

Surely it is clear that there can be no such thing as Conservatism in Canada, in any sense of the word, that is not based on a good understanding between our two great religious denominations. Coquetting with such an association, or even silently accepting its aid, must be fatal to him. It may be said that he is not coquetting. No, but the receiver is as bad as the thief. Such allies must have their price, and they are sure to act as a boomerang. I would like to hear from both leaders a distinct repudiation and denunciation of any organization that is based on the proscription of any class of our people on religious grounds. We need a union of all good men in Canada, and we dare not say to any man that he must abandon the religion of his mother before he can be expected to be treated as a citizen. On this third ground, then, I say, we cannot afford to dispense with the services of Sir Oliver Mowat.

Dr. Grant does not agree with Sir Oliver Mowat's policy at all points; in some things, indeed, he distinctly approves the lines which Mr. Meredith lays down in opposition to the government's course. Taking a broad view of the whole situation, however, he holds most distinctly the opinion that the people of Ontario cannot afford to make a change in its government just now.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Labouchere, in Truth, offers the following comments on the case of Mr. Mundella and the New Zealand Loan Company:—

No one has a stronger desire that all public companies should be properly managed than I have, but I hate the scapegoat mode of treatment, whether it be applied to company directors or to anyone else. I read carefully through the evidence on the New Zealand Land Company, and this was my conclusion. The company had made investments and advanced loans in undertakings in New Zealand. Owing to the fall in the value of real estate there, these investments had, for the moment, fallen in value. A report from one of those sent out to investigate the matter inclined to the conviction that the fall was permanent; another report held that it was temporary. If the directors had stated the position of affairs, the debentures and the affairs of the company would have been sacrificed, owing to the distrust that would have followed, coupled with forced realisations. They, therefore, treated the depreciation as temporary, until they had obtained more ample information, and gave the company the chance of tiding over the crisis. Obviously a private firm would have done this, and equally obviously it was in the interests of the company. Events have proved that the depreciation was not temporary. But the company is in no worse position now than it would have been had the depreciation, on the then evidence been assumed to be permanent. I do not see, therefore, that the company has in any way been damnified. There may have been some error of judgment, but unquestionably the directors acted on what they deemed—and truly, I think, deemed—the best interests of the shareholders, nor have they personally—so far as I can see—derived any personal benefit from the action. This being so, I do not think that Mr. Mundella should have been called upon to resign his presidency of the board of trade, or that—as a necessary consequence—Sir John Gorst and Sir James Ferguson should be ostracised from the public service.

Those who have been readers of Truth to any extent will at once admit that Mr. Labouchere is far from mild in his condemnation of company delinquencies. Nor is he at all inclined to condone crookedness among politicians. Therefore his conclusion is significant, and it looks as though public opinion in Britain were a little too sensitive in regard to these matters. Far better, though, to have too much sensitiveness than too little, which, it is to be feared, is the case with Canada.

Political.

From Kamloops, Mr. J. T. Edwards sends the following cheerful news: "The good work is going on well in this riding, and McCutcheon will be elected by a large majority. Semlin is solid in his riding, and I feel quite satisfied that Donald Graham will beat Vernon in his old camping ground, so you can figure upon Yale to return three solid opposition members. When this election is over I expect to see quite a change over James Bay. There has been more interest taken in this election than any I can remember."

Dominion Liner Wrecked.

St. Johns, Nfld., June 6.—The steamship Texas with a general cargo and a deck load of cattle was wrecked last night off Trepassey. She was bound from Montreal for Bristol. The Texas was a British steamer of the Dominion line. She left Montreal May 30, under command of Captain Hunter. Trepassey is a port in New Foundland, eighty miles southeast of St. Johns.

Crispi's Narrow Majority.

Rome, June 6.—In the chamber of deputies to-day Premier Crispi announced that the cabinet had resigned. The king reserved his decision in regard to accepting the resignation. This step is the outcome of a conference at midnight of the ministers, who discussed the smallness of the majority by which Crispi's proposal to bring about financial reform was adopted by the chamber of deputies. The vote was 62 to 241.

Suffering Jews.

London, June 6.— The secretary for the relief of persecuted Jews sends to the Times a letter describing the work of the society's missionary in Jerusalem. Mr. Monteiff, the missionary, found the Jews in cellars and caves suffering from hopeless diseases, some very blind, fever-stricken and consumptive, and all glad of a half penny charity a week. Most of the 40,000 Jews there are intensely poor.

Erben and Mahan Dined.

London, June 6.—A dinner was given to the Royal Navy club at the Metropole hotel in honor of Admiral Erben and Captain Mahan of the Chicago. The admiral was indisposed and unable to be present. Admiral Sir Richard Hamilton, president of the Royal Navy college at Greenwich, presided.

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has No Equal Have You Tried It?

FOR AMATEUR SAILORS.

An Arrangement that Prevents Capsizing and Sinking.

G. V. Johnson, the boat builder and proprietor of the boat house at Leschi park, Seattle, has under construction a sail boat which, he says, will prove a blessing to amateur yachtsmen—for it is being built on such a principle as to make it absolutely unsinkable; more than that, no matter how hard or squally it may blow, or how little knowledge of sailing the man at the tiller may possess, the boat cannot be capsized, he declares.

By an arrangement of Mr. Johnson's invention that is connected by a spring catch to the keel of the boat, when a gust of wind, too heavy for the boat's safety, strikes the sail, the force keels the boat over to a point he designates as the "danger line." Upon the boat's reaching this limit the catch is immediately automatically released, which liberates the sheet and the rudder, thus bringing the boat "into the wind." The moment the boat comes back to an even keel the catches are in position, so that no matter how many squalls the boat runs into she is always prepared for them.

An old sea captain who examined the boat said: "If Mr. Johnson's idea was only carried out in all places where amateurs take out sail boats it would be the means of saving hundreds of lives, for it is a notorious fact that there is a certain class of young men who know no more about the actual working of a boat than they do of the moon, who will insist on having sail boat. The more sail on her the better for them. When they encounter the first heavy weather they lose their head and very often their own and other lives that have been entrusted to their care."

AMERICAN MEDICOS.

Dr. Hibbert Urges Reiteration of Faith in Jenner's Discovery.

San Francisco, June 6.—Dr. James F. Hibbert of Indiana, president of the American Medical Association, called the association to order in its forty-fifth annual convention in this city to-day. Two hundred delegates were present from all parts of the country. President Hibbert, in his annual address dwelt upon the importance of keeping up congressional appropriations for the library of the surgeon-general's office, which he regarded as of great value to the profession at large, it being invaluable for reference. He declared that there is little hope of securing during this century the creation of a department of public health as a branch of the national administration. But there may be some for the creation of a bureau of public health during the life time of the present congress. There is a measure to this effect now before congress. The president said that though vaccination had for a generation past prevented a smallpox epidemic in this country, the people were becoming indifferent to it. He declared it remains of the utmost importance, and with proper care it is absolutely safe and harmless. He thought the association would do well to reiterate its faith in the immortal discovery of Jenner. On motion of Dr. Quimby, of New Jersey, a committee was appointed to draft a resolution of protest to congress against the threatened reduction of the medical and surgical force of the army. Permanent Secretary W. B. Atkinson in a brief report said that in regard to the proposed change of medical ethics in regard to outside consultations, nineteen states opposed the change, two were in favor and thirteen had not replied. After the election of delegates to the nominating committee the general session adjourned until to-morrow.

VIRGINIA'S YOUNG MAN.

John W. Mackay the Happy Winner of Miss Fair.

London, June 2.—The story that Miss Virginia Fair, the youngest daughter of Senator Fair, and sister of Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, and who is now on this side, is to be married to Maitland Kersey, the handsome agent of the White Star line, seems not to be borne out by the facts as stated here. The report now states distinctly that John W. Mackay, jr., is to be the happy man. He it is who is said to be engaged to the California beauty, and those who take a sentimental interest in such things find it much more suggestive of a pretty romance than a union with the handsome Englishman would be.

Whether the reported matrimonial experiences of Mr. Kersey had anything to do with the breaking off of the engagement reported to exist a short time ago cannot be affirmed.

Five o'clock tea chat prefers to look on it as a sudden revelation to young Mr. Mackay of his affection for Miss Fair. It needed, in fact, the intervention of a third party to show Mr. Mackay where his happiness really lay.

Miss Virginia has had many suitors, and young Mr. Mackay and Miss Fair have known each other from childhood. Their respective fathers were comrades in early struggling days, and always allies and friends through the greater fortunes of later years. A marriage between the two children would therefore round out the romance of the great gold and silver eras of the west in a manner most approved by the novelist, which means by every man or woman who loves a lover.

National Reform Union.

London, June 6.—Five hundred delegates from different parts of the country, including thirty radical members of parliament, met in convention at the Westminster hall to-day under the auspices of the National Reform union. Resolutions were passed demanding home rule for Ireland, disestablishment and disendowment of the English church, abolition of the veto power in the house of lords, eight-hour day for all occupations, discontinuance of all further royal grants of pensions, reduction of the standing army with a view to its ultimate abolition, taxation of ground values and payment of members of parliament. The convention was very enthusiastic.

ALL ARRANGED.

Dates For the Campaign—Fire Inquest—An Ugly Fall.

Nanaimo, June 7.—The following dates have been selected by members of the Reform club for political meetings to be held in the district and city. All three candidates will speak at Northfield on Tuesday evening next. J. Bryden, the government candidate, will be invited to be present. At Wellington on the 16th R. Smith and T. R. E. McInnes will be the principal speakers. At Nanaimo on Saturday, the 16th, the speakers will be T. Keith, A. Wilson and W. W. B. McInnes.

A concert and dance will be given in the opera house on the 20th inst. in aid of the general funds of the hospital. As the ladies have the matter in hand it will be worth attending.

According to the revised list of voters there are now 971 names on the roll for the city. In North Nanaimo there are 702 and in South Nanaimo 294. It shows by the figures that the residents of Wellington have been registered largely, while it is evident the city residents have not been alive to the advantage of being registered.

The adjourned inquest upon the recent fire was brought before J. P. Planta yesterday, and after hearing considerable evidence it was again adjourned.

A. Shaw on Tuesday morning, on Gabriola island, was repairing the roof of a house, when he fell to the ground, 20 feet, sustaining two broken ribs, a badly sprained ankle and several other injuries.

AXE AND SLEDGE.

How the 'Frisco Police Stop Chinese Gambling.

San Francisco, June 6.—Sergeant Escola and his posse descended like the wolf on the fold on the gambling dens and lottery games of Chinatown last night.

Right and left they wielded their axes and sledges, leaving behind a trail of splinters and a miscellaneous collection of shattered doors and tables, broken idols and debris of tan games.

The Chinese who were thus rudely treated followed the marauders with maledictions and insults until the work of destruction was complete.

The police began their raid on Dupont street, where a score of games, each protected by a lookout, were running. As they neared the object of their attack the careless looking Chinese in the hallway disappeared, the lights went out, and between them and the tables at which the players had been sitting a heavy door studded with iron sprang into place. When that door had been reduced to its constituent atoms and the hands of the axemen were decorated with blisters the room was entered and the furniture and gambling devices were destroyed.

Four places on the principal street were demolished, but in none of them was a player found.

In Ross alley, after destroying the furniture of a lottery game and securing ten thousand tickets, the police climbed to the roof and there found a complete tan layout, which was added to the tickets and removed to the old prison. Several dens on Jackson and Washington streets were raided, and in them the police repeated the performance of Dupont street. They cleaned out a dozen resorts in all and retired well pleased with the work they had accomplished.

The sergeant is convinced that he can put an end to gambling in Chinatown.

The Chinese whose property was destroyed by the police will fight for redress in the courts. They assert that many of the places raided were not resorts of gamblers and claim that even if they were the police had no legal authority to smash gas fixtures and costly furniture in no way connected with the games.

EXTREMELY TOUGH.

Two Old Maids Suffer Robbery for the Third Time.

Philadelphia, June 6.—Burglars early this morning entered the farm house of the Misses Elizabeth and Katie Fox at Friendship, N.J., three miles from Bridgeton, and after securely binding the two ladies with ropes they secured $700 in cash which was concealed about the place.

This is the third time within nine months these old maids have been robbed. They live alone on a farm of three hundred acres, which they own. They are both elderly, and have the reputation in the neighborhood of being close and saving. Their farm is worked by their brothers and nephews.

After securing two hundred dollars of the spinsters' hoardings the burglars put a rope around the neck of Miss Kate Fox and declared their intention of hanging her unless she revealed the hiding-place of the rest of their savings. On her knees the old woman begged piteously for her life and promised to give up everything if she was only spared. Shivering with cold and fright she showed the robbers $500 in gold and silver.

USE

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures

Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for B.C.

Special Line of Plain Wall Paper at MELLOR'S, FORT STREET, ABOVE DOUGLAS.

Hire's Root Beer

One Package makes five gallons of a delicious beverage.

25 Cents a Package.

COCHRANE & HUNT, Prescription Druggists, Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Shaving 10c. 101 Douglas street.

—Garden Hose at McLennan & McFeely's.

—Fine fishing rods and tackle at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—This week 25 cents will buy a 50 cent hat at Partridge's, 86 Yates street.

—The talk of the city is the K. of P. excursion to Nanaimo on Sunday, June 17th.

—B. C. B. G. A. band will be in attendance on the K. of P. excursion to Nanaimo on Sunday, June 17th.

—Some very pretty Japanese crepes to hand, new designs and colors. Our lady patrons will be glad to hear the news. Weiler Bros.

—Special facilities for making blank books and doing extra calf and other superior binding at R. T. Williams, 28 Broad street.

—A meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held in Temperance hall this afternoon. There was a Bible reading on "The Secret of Happiness."

—Rev. B. Hadam will be inducted into the pastorate of St. Barnabas church to-night. The new incumbent will at once enter upon his duties.

—Jno. Knox will probably fill the James Bay Methodist church pulpit during the summer. Mr. Knox is a pupil at Westminster Methodist college.

—A concert will be given in the South Saanich Temperance hall Friday evening. A special train will leave Topaz avenue at 7:30. Round fare, 50 cents.

—Frederick Smith, of Vancouver, and Miss Mary Carter were married yesterday afternoon by Rev. T. Baldwin at the home of the bride's mother, Burnside road.

—Anniversary services will be held next Sunday in Metropolitan Methodist church. Special music is being prepared by the choirmaster, Mr. Buck, and the evening service will be mainly musical. Rev. Mr. Cleaver will probably conclude his series of powerful disquisitions upon the life of Moses.

—The N. P. steamship Tacoma left for the Sound at 10 o'clock this morning. She took some coal here and the process of taking it to the outer wharf and transferring aboard was a slow one. The Tacoma will sail again for the Orient in about a week or ten days. She will have a big cargo on the return trip.

—Joseph Mathewson was charged in the police court this morning with assaulting Tom, an Indian. Mathewson entered Tom's cabin at three o'clock this morning and gave the Indian and his klootchman some bad Scotch whiskey. Trouble followed, and the Indian was badly beaten about the head. The case was continued until to-morrow to admit of evidence for the defence.

—Richards & Pringle's famous Georgia minstrels appear at the Victoria theatre on Saturday evening headed by the great Billy Kersands. The "Crescent City Quartette" of colored singers is also with the company. There will be a grand parade at 1:30 p.m. Saturday, and a free concert in front of the theatre at 7:15 p.m. Billy Kersands is a whole show in himself and quite funny.

—William Preece was arrested this morning at the instance of Oriena Christianson, charged with being in possession of stolen property, an ox yoke Preece took off a cow belonging to Mrs. Christiansen. Preece said the Christiansen cow was striking his cows and injuring them. The case was called in the police court and continued till Friday morning, Preece being liberated on his own recognizance of $50.

—The Mikado Amateur Dramatic society will give a concert and dance to-night in Institute hall. The programme is as follows: Song, E. Banyon; song, A. Brownlie; recitation, W. Kettle; song, Mrs. Rowlands; club swinging, Miss Wolff; song, C. W. Rhodes; violin solo, E. Wolff, L. C. M.; song (comic) C. Wilkes; trio, Messrs. Rowlands, Rhodes and Lombard; recitation, Mrs. Wilkes; and song, C. Rowlands.

—The Dominion government steamer Quadra, Captain Walbran, returned from the west coast yesterday evening. Fine weather was enjoyed during the cruise. The chief engineer and two men were engaged at Cape Beale lighthouse making sundry necessary repairs at that station. At Carmanah lighthouse eight men in charge of the chief officer, blasted rock from the boat landing so as to make it safe for ordinary use. Whilst the members of the crew were busy in these various duties on shore, the Quadra made some observations of the tides off the entrance to the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

—Grass catchers for lawn mowers at McLennan & McFeely's.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—These warm days a derby hat a felt. Try one of Partridge's straws.

—The I. O. O. F. excursion committee will meet at the Odd Fellows' library on Saturday night next at 7:30.

—Suits reduced from $35 to $25 and from $30 to $20, at J. W. Creighton's, 86 Government street.

—Shipping receipt books, 50 cts. each. Other Stationery reduced in prices at Johnston & Co.'s bookstore.

—Canton Victoria, No. 1 P. M., will hold its regular meeting Friday evening at 7:30. Business of importance.

—The K. of P. will run an excursion train to Nanaimo on decoration Sunday, June 17th. Tickets, $1.50 for return trip.

—The finance committee have approved of all accounts sent in and the treasurer, Chas. Kent, is expecting all interested to call upon him.

—Anaclet Lamie, an aged Frenchman, was found dead in bed this morning in his cabin, corner Douglas and Pembroke streets. The cause of death was heart disease. Dr. Corsan gave a certificate to that effect. Lamie left a will deeding his property to his relations in Montreal.

—John Williams was charged in the provincial police court this afternoon with killing a dog owned by Charles Lewis Prevost. Williams admitted killing the animal, but said it was killing his chickens. The chickens were in the public highway. The charge was withdrawn, and the case will be settled between the interested parties.

—The steamer Maud arrived from the west coast last night. She saw no sealing vessels on the coast and heard nothing of the derelict reported. According to the last reports as to its location she would have passed it in the night. She brought up 518 seal skins taken by the Indians at different points on the coast. The following passengers came up on the Maude: Col. I. J. Withrow, Prof. Dewsnap, Mrs. J. Sutton, Miss Lucky, B. Waters, S. Starkham, C. Dawley, and J. B. Brockelhurst and wife.

—The steamship City of Puebla sails for San Francisco this evening. California and the south appear to offer the only route to the east for storm-bound westerners at the present time, and many passengers for eastern points leave by the Puebla. Some are on their way to cities in eastern Canada and will have to "swing around the circle" to get there. The saloon passengers booked are: Robert Cox and wife, Miss A. Lester, Mrs. R. E. Sutton, Mrs. F. Ross, Wm. Savage C. J. Savage, R. Wilson, Miss A. M. Cole, Miss S. A. Rue, Mrs. P. P. Rue, R. E. Hutton, Martin Lester, Mr. Patterson and wife, J. W. Garland, J. B. Bland, F. Sifford, Mrs. R. W. Clark, Miss F. Robb, Mrs. Murray, T. S. Cousins, Dr. Verrinder, Miss Kate Lucky, Mrs. J. E. Sutton, J. D. Warren and wife, H. Hoy, Earl of Dunmore, H. Barnard, A. C. Flumerfelt, B. Walters, F. A. Nankiwell, Miss M. Rennie, Mrs. F. A. Nankiwell, Miss A. Grant, Miss J. C. Bailey, E. T. Easton and wife, Miss M. A. Galbraith, J. N. Clute, J. E. Steers, J. R. Alexander and wife, W. S. Oderham, A. K. Hargraft, and J. Hargraft.

VICTORIA ASSIZES.

Second Trial of the Celebrated Land Mark Case.

At the opening of the assize court this morning, before Mr. Justice Crease, the case of William Starmer Smith was called. The prisoner is indicted for wilfully, unlawfully and maliciously defacing a certain land mark placed by George Hargreaves, a surveyor, on certain property belonging to Mr. Hardaker in Esquimalt district, and fronting on Victoria arm. This case was heard and tried at the present assizes before Mr. Justice Drake and a petit jury, who were unable to arrive at a unanimous verdict, and therefore is being tried again.

Mr. Hall, appearing for the prosecution, in his opening address to the jury, stated that the prisoner was charged with the crime as described, the owner of the property from which the stakes were removed being a Mr. Hardaker, who purchased the property in 1892 by public auction, the former owner being the wife of the accused. Mr. Hardaker employed Mr. Hargreaves to survey the land and find his boundaries, and while pursuing the course of his duties and placing certain stakes his work was interfered with by the prisoner, who defaced and threw the stakes away.

Mr. Walls appears for the defence. The taking of evidence was then commenced and the same facts are produced that were brought out at the last trial.

The jury in the Redgrave case brought in a verdict of guilty on the last count, viz., of wounding.

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has No Equal Have You Tried It?

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

"CORONAS" $4 per doz.

Former Price, $7. And a large

CRAYON, $1

"Coronas" are the latest and most beautiful style of Photo, larger than Cabinets and finished on heavy embossed white, gray and mounts. Cut out this Coupon and bring it to Skene Lowe, 83 Government Street.

Good until July 10th.

REASON AND SOUL.

There Was a Feast of the One and a Flow of the Other Last Evening.

The Knights of Pythias Around the Festive Board—Business Done To-Day.

Far West lodge, No. 1, Sunset lodge, No. 10, and Victoria lodge, No. 17, gave a banquet last night at the Hotel Wilson in honor of Supreme Chancellor W. W. Blackwell. They had as well for their guests the members of the grand lodge and prominent visitors and the evening will pass into history as one of the great successes of the local lodges. There were a hundred jolly good fellows present, the menu was splendid, and the wines the best. The guests were seated at two long tables running the full length of the hall and connected at the lower end. They were well arranged, and looked attractive with good things and floral decorations. An orchestra, led by Professor Pferdner, was stationed at the upper end of the dining hall and during the evening rendered a number of pretty airs. The supreme chancellor was completely worn out from travelling and lack of rest and early in the evening asked to be excused. Everyone regretted his withdrawal, but appreciated the fact that he needed rest.

It was nearly twelve o'clock when the cigars were reached and the first toast was announced by Toastmaster John Walker. It was "Her Majesty the Queen and Mr. President of the United States." The good health of Grand Chancellor Anstie was then proposed. Mr. Anstie in replying said that he could express nothing but praise for the excellent manner in which the Victoria knights had entertained the visitors. He formally thanked them on behalf of the grand lodge. After two songs by Clement Rowlands Major-General Harry A. Bigelow of Seattle responded for the supreme chancellor. He complimented the Victorians on their hospitality, paid a high tribute to Grand Chancellor Anstie, and expressed the wish that many from the province would visit Washington, D. C., this fall. He closed with some pleasant remarks about the brothers Behnsen with whom he travelled to the last supreme lodge meeting. Frank Leroy gave a comical and then a sentimental song in excellent style. Col. Behnsen answered well for the uniform rank. He told of the work in the past and promises for the future, and of its aid to the mother order. Col. Richardson of Nanaimo also responded to that toast and Toastmaster Walker called upon him for a song. Instead he gave a humorous recitation, "Mother Bert's Dream."

The good health of the subordinate lodges was next in order. Philip Hall, chancellor commander of Far West lodge, No. 1, Charles Cole, C. C., of Victoria No. 17 and Ald. W. J. Dwyer, senior P. C. C., responded in the order named. Bro. Hussey of Vancouver, spoke for the visiting knights and indulged in some pleasantries about the capacity of newspaper men. Clement Rowlands, who was in excellent voice, rendered "I Fear no Foe" And the national anthem of Wales. Great applause rewarded his excellent singing. Then came "The Ladies, God Bless Them!" Brother Kennedy of Westminster, who announced that he had twice been in the net, spoke first. E. F. Smith said he was single and had nothing to say. Thomas Deasy was next and in defense of the ladies made the humorous speech of the evening. Walter Chambers also responded. The press was answered for by Messrs. Ellis, Egan and Bledsoe. All deprecated the practice of making the newspaper man do his talking at an hour when tongues were thick and brains slightly obfuscated. Mr. Bledsoe's was probably the best oratorical effort of the evening and he was heartily applauded. Brother Fitzhenry spoke for the Fraser River lodges and said he was glad to say that the reports of damages were in many instances exaggerated. J. Hughes [illegible] and it was silently drunk. W. K. Tulloch answered for "Our Host." Remarks were made by Brother Cooksley of New Westminster, Stephen Jones, J. C. Byrne, General Bigelow and others, and with the singing of the national anthem and "Auld Lang Syne," the affair was over.

At ten o'clock this morning Grand Chancellor H. J. Anstie called the grand lodge to order. The supreme chancellor, W. W. Blackwell, occupied a seat on the right of the Grand Chancellor. After roll call the grand chancellor appointed W. J. Dwyer on the committee on constitution to act with T. Ackerman and A. A. Richardson. On credentials W. S. Chambers was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the absence of C. L. Behnsen, who was engaged with the supreme chancellor. The committee of credentials consists of W. S. Chambers, W. Duck and L. Mounce. On the state of the order, the committee consists of F. W. Dowling, C. Hardy and J. V. Nicholls. On the finance committee the following will act during the session: H. F. W. Behnsen, J. Crossan and G. S. Russell. On grievance and appeals, J. B. Kennedy, G. Madigan, J. C. Reilly, J. C. McArthur and J. W. Wills. On printing and supplies, J. C. Byrne, J. B. Kennedy and W. K. Leighton. Transportation and per diem: F. F. Neelands, E. E. Leeson and J. Crossan. Laws and supervision: W. D. Mounce and C. L. Behnsen: Foreign correspondence: Messrs. Jaggers, Bruce and Lewis. Constitutional amendments: J. B. Kennedy, G. Rawlinson and R. A. Jameson. Charter and by-laws: W. J. Dwyer, Dr. Schardagnie.

Grand Chancellor Anstie read his annual report, which showed an increase of 347 members during the year. The report was a most interesting document and contained information valuable to the order. Three lodges were organized during the year and in the near future four new lodges will be instituted. Grand Keeper of Record and Seal, W. K. Leighton, submitted his annual report, showing 1331 members in good standing, an increase of 347 during the year with 19 flourishing lodges. The supreme chancellor then addressed the [illegible] a speech which lasted three hours. He congratulated the grand lodge of British Columbia on the work during a year which has been noted for its depression. The membership of the province of Ontario was but little above that of British Columbia, and with the energy exhibited in this province the jurisdiction will shortly have the banner lodge of the Dominion. The people have the power to double the membership during the next two years. It is necessary to raise up a body in perfect harmony with the body politic before anything will work in the interests of the society. The order, since its organization, thirty years ago, gained over 500,000 members, a record unparalleled in the history of the world. In the next ten years the Knights of Pythias should have one million members. The Uniform Rank consists of the most energetic men in the order. In all countries the young men should be drilled. At the next session of the supreme lodge 25,000 knights will drill in uniform on Pennsylvania lodge at Washington. A division of the Uniform Rank will leave our neighboring state of Washington for the seat. British Columbia should be represented. The endowment rank was another branch of the order which was increasing rapidly. It is the duty of every member to join this rank.

After referring to the proposition of publishing the ritual in foreign languages the following resolution was moved by Past Supreme Representative Behnsen, seconded by Past Chancellor G. Russell:

"Whereas the supreme lodge at their session in Kansas City adopted the new ritual as revised by the supreme lodge committee during recess; and

"Whereas the officers and representatives of the supreme lodge passed a resolution to the effect that the ritual should only be printed in the English language, and

"Whereas members of so-called German lodges have openly rebelled and violated their obligation to a great extent within the past few months by banding themselves together and demanding by resolutions passed unanimously at one of their meetings to command the supreme chancellor to have the ritual printed in the German language within a certain time, thereby violating their obligations, and

"Whereas the matter will be brought before the supreme lodge session to be held in the city of Washington;

"Therefore be it resolved, that we, the officers and members of the grand lodge, assembled in the city of Victoria, do instruct the supreme representatives for British Columbia to sustain the action of the supreme lodge session, held in Kansas City, Mo., in the year 1892, in regard to the ritual and to use all honorable means to have the present law carried into effect."

The grand lodge adjourned at 2 o'clock. During the afternoon the supreme chancellor, accompanied by the officers and members of the grand lodge, visited Beacon Hill, the Gorge and Esquimalt. At the landing Captain Dan McIntosh was in waiting with a steam launch and the party, consisting of 50 knights, were taken aboard H. M. S. Royal Arthur. The supreme chancellor will leave on the Kingston at 8 o'clock this evening.

The grand lodge will meet at 7:30 o'clock.

Millinery, Millinery.

The reduced prices placed on all the straw hats both trimmed and untrimmed, cannot fail to impress every lady that Partridge, 86 Yates street, is determined to clear them out regardless of cost.

No Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Is Genuine Unless It Bears the Derby Cap Shaped Tag.

SUITS AT 50c. ON THE $.

Just received a consignement of Mens' Fine Tailor Made Custom Suits which I will sell at about 50c. on the dollar on regular prices. $20 suits for $10, $22 and $24 suits for $12 and $14. Come and see them at

83 JOHNSON STREET.

Say Mister!

Have you given that Spring Suit any thought? Have you looked around to see where you could do best? Have you been reading our advertisements?

Don't Get Rattled . .

Trying to answer this fusilade of questions, but come around and see what we can do for you in the way of a Spring outfit from hats to socks.

Cameron,

The One Price Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson Street.

Findley's Electric Soap RETAILED BY GROCERS, $1 PER BOX.

An inferior and cheaper article is being offered at 80 to 90 cents. Get the best, it is the cheapest at last.

Works, Cor. Government and Herald Sts.

THE STANLEY HOUSE

BANKRUPT SALE.

Remnants Remnants Remnants

A week of Remnants, commencing Tuesday Morning, May 8th. Evsrything in the way of ends thrown out. Greater reductions than ever in all departments.

DOUGLAS STREET, NEAR FORT.

TEARING DOWN BUILDING UP . . SALE

THIS MONTH ONLY.

Russell & McDonald,

Masonic Building, Douglas Street.

DRESS GOODS

- 80 Pieces, 4,500 yards, Wool Goods, 10c. per yard. 23 Pieces, 830 yards, 42-inch, Cashmere and Cords, 25c. per yard. 30 pieces, 1,200 yards, 42 to 46-inch, Silk Cashmere and Fancy Dress Patterns, 50c. per yard. 3,000 yards French Prints, 5c. per yard. 2,800 yards Flannelette, 5c. per yard. 1,380 pair Black Gloves, 10c. per pair. 480 Pairs Black Hose, 10c. per pair.

The British Columbia Sugar Refining Company,

(LIMITED)

VANCOUVER, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF **Refined Sugars and Syrups**

OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

PRICE LIST

(Applicable to Lots of not less than 10 Barrels or equal)

SUGAR—Powdered, Icing and Bar, in Bbls.		6¼c. per lb.
Paris Lumps, in Bbls. or 100 lb. bags,		5¾c. "
Granulated, " "		4¾c. "
Yellow, according to quality, "		4¼ to 4½c. "
100 lb. Kegs ⅛c. more, Half Bbls. ¼c. more, Boxes ½c. more.		
SYRUPS—30 Gal. Barrels,		2½c. per lb.
10 " Kegs,		2¾c. "
5 " "		$2.00 each.
1 " Tins,		$4.25 per case of 10
½ " "	5.75	" 20

Payment by Spot Cash. All prices subject to change without notice.

NO CHINESE LABOR EMPLOYED.

TO THE PUBLIC—We guarantee for our sugars absolute purity. Every dealer knows they are superior to any others in the market. COMPARE AND DECIDE FOR YOURSELVES. When you ask for B. C. sugar see that you get it.

A TOTAL ECLIPSE!

JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF

ECLIPSES

All Meat Extracts and Home Made Beef Tea.

It is FIFTY TIMES as nourishing and makes a strengthening and invigorating beverage.

MARTIN & ROBERTSON, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, Agents for British Columbia.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 28th day of October, 1892, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon, on Tuesday, the 26th day of June, 1894, for the purchase of Lot 117 in the District of Alberni, in the Province of British Columbia.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated the 6th day of June, 1894.

SCRUTTS & MORPHY,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.
40 Langley Street, Victoria. jo5-1w

NOTICE

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, at its sitting to be held on the second Wednesday in the month of September next, for a transfer to George Richardson, of the licenses now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Driard House, situate on the corner of Government and Courtney streets in the City of Victoria.

Dated the 6th day of June, 1894.

5-1m ALEX. McDONALD.

OUR OWN PROVINCE.

The London Times Correspondent on British Columbia and Its Resources.

Wealth of Minerals, Fish and Timber--Indiscriminate Immigration Not Wanted.

Following is the eighth article contributed to the London Times on the Canadian provinces, the subject of this one being British Columbia:

To learn the price Canada was ready to pay for confederation and for a pathway from ocean to ocean, the traveller must climb by rail up from the prairies at Calgary through the gorges of the Rocky Mountains to the summit of Kicking Horse pass, and then sweep down the defiles and the valleys of the opposite slope across the Selkirk and Coast ranges and pass the canons of the Fraser and Thompson rivers, till it has reached the Pacific. He must study the line of railway in winter, when, as he looks up, at a hundred points avalanches of snow are seen ready to descend upon it from lofty peaks; he must visit it in the spring, when, looking down, he sees the tremendous torrents that roar beneath, swollen from the melting snows, he must observe with what elaborate care these dangers have been overcome; he must feel the sensation of gliding by day and night over bridges which stretch like immense slender spiders over the tops of lofty pines; he must ride under miles of sheds, built with strength sufficient to resist the avalanche rush of snow; he must look down from the carriage windows into the depths of the Alberta canon; he must be whirled, ascending and descending, around the curves of the Great Loop; he must look out for two or three days continuously on the marvellous succession of mountain peak and range and gorge and embattled cliff guarding the long, narrow valleys, all of which go to make up the impressive and magnificent scenery of the greater part of British Columbia. When he has wondered at the courage of the engineers who faced such a task of railway construction and the energy of the contractors who transported the material and fed the armies of laborers by whom the work was done, and admired the organized watchfulness which has kept this line day and night for several years practically free from danger or serious obstruction, he has yet even more striking conditions connected with its construction to consider.

Ontario, the base from which the task was approached from Eastern Canada, is 1,600 miles away. The first four hundred miles of road around the north side of Lake Superior had to be cut through a wilderness of rough, granite country, uninhabited and well night uninhabitable, save for the mining populations, which draw supplies from outside. Then followed twelve hundred miles of prairie, all of which was also uninhabited until the railway opened the way for settlers. All this had to be traversed before the foot of the mountains was reached, when the really serious work began. And for what purpose was this mighty barrier of Rockies and Selkirks, six hundred miles wide, to be crossed?

Not to unite two great communities striving for closer [illegible] as was the case when the forty millions of people of the Eastern and Western States, already advanced far beyond the Mississippi, made the first American line across a narrower range of mountains to get in touch with San Francisco and the large populations of the Pacific States which was also pressing up to the base of the Rockies. In Eastern Canada there were only four millions of people; in British Columbia there were less than fifty thousand white people—the population of a small English manufacturing town—and few of those on the mainland, when the railway was undertaken. It was to complete and round off a national conception, to pave the way for commercial and political advantages as yet far remote, and by many deemed imaginary, that the work was faced. British Columbia, insignificant in population, was significant enough in position and in some of its resources. It fronted on the Pacific, it had splendid harbors and abundant coal; it supplied a new base of sea power and commercial influence; it suggested a new and shorter pathway to the Orient and to Australasia. The statesmen at Ottawa who in 1867 began to look over the Rockies to continents beyond the Pacific were not wanting in imagination; many claimed that their imagination outran their reason; but in the rapid course of events their dreams have already been more than justified.

They were, perhaps, building even better than they supposed.' We now know, when Japanese and Australian mail and trade routes are already accomplished facts, and Pacific cable schemes are being discussed, and the docks and fortifications of Esquimalt are being completed jointly by Britain and Canada, that they were supplying the missing joints and fastening the rivets of the empire. While they were doing this they were also giving political consolidation to the older provinces of the Dominion. Common aspirations and a great common task, with the stirring of enthusiasm which followed on the sudden widening of the Canadian horizon, did more than anything else to draw these provinces out of their narrow circles and give them the sense of a larger citizenship.

So, though British Columbia made no great addition to the population of Canada, its absorption into the Dominion some years after confederation, and the pledge of a transcontinental railway which was the condition of that absorption, marked a great turning point in Canadian history. It also added new and interesting features to the already manifold conditions of Canadian life.

It gave the Dominion a new climate, or, one might rather say, a variety of new climates, for between the summit of the Rockies and the shore of the Pacific there are gradations of temperature and climatic effect for both summer and winter as marked as between Norway and northern Italy. It gave a Pacific seaboard many miles in length, as rich in the wealth of the ocean as that of the Atlantic, and wonderfully picturesque in its mingling of gulf, inlet, sound and fiord. It opened up new and diversified fields for enterprise.

I have shown how much the problems of the Northwest differ from those in Eastern Canada; those of British Columbia have an individuality quite as marked, and distinct from both of the others. This might be inferred from the nature of the country. British Columbians are somewhat inclined to object to the phrase "a sea of mountains," by which their province has been described, probably thinking it likely to deter those in serach of new homes. Yet the phrase expresses accurately the chief impression left upon the mind of a visitor, and it furnishes the best starting point from which to discuss the capabilities and limitations of the province.

British Columbia is not, and can never be in any large way, an agricultural country. The people will have reason to congratulate themselves when the production of food fully matches the consumption. This is not the case now, though it ought to become so in a few years. On the coast and islands, along the streams and mountain valleys, there are considerable patches of good alluvial soil. A moist and warm climate makes it most productive. There are other areas less fertile, but well fitted for pasturage. Northward, as the mountains sink down towards the Peace river, there is said to be a wide extent of pastoral land, but this is still inaccessible, and ranching is now confined to more southern valleys.

Here is obviously a new set of conditions. In writing of the Northwest I described it as especially a country for the poor man; one might have added a country which gave even the unskilled laborer a chance. Something very nearly the opposite of this must be said of British Columbia. No province of Canada so little admits of indiscriminate immigration. The good farming land is limited in quantity, and, compared with that in other provinces, expensive. The vast deep sea fisheries of the coast, on account of their distance from markets, can only be developed by degrees, or else by some great organization of collecting and distributing agencies involving the use of much capital. The plans for such an organization have been devised and submitted to parliament in connection with a scheme for settling Scotch fishermen along the coast, but the practicability of both have yet to be established. The salmon fisheries and tinning establishments of the rivers require comparatively little labor, and even then employment is intermittent. Mines can only be worked with capital, and capital which does not demand a very quick return. The same is true of timber industries, and in this case, even if abundant capital were forthcoming, the difficulty of access to adequate markets hinders the full and rapid development of the enterprise in dealing with a bulky material of commerce. In short, the capacity of British Columbia to receive immigrants is strictly dependent upon the previous influx of capital, which, courageously and yet intelligently applied to the development of the resources of the country, will gradually draw in its train the skilled and general labor required for its operations. Laborers should not go to the province on the mere chance of finding employment, as they may without excessive risk go to some parts of Canada. If this is clearly understood much disappointment will be avoided. But for men with capital, energy and common sense in business; men not afraid to risk something in the hope of large gains; men who can afford to wait, study the country and watch for opportunities, the openings are varied and most promising.

In the depths of these great mountain ranges are vast stores of mineral wealth. The gold mines of the Fraser and Cariboo districts, the silver and copper mines of the Kootenay, the coal of Canmore, Anthracite and the Crow's Nest are only suggestions, but striking ones, of what lies behind. Fifty million dollars' worth of gold was taken in a few years after the first discovery from the rich Fraser and Cariboo alluvial deposits. The almost insuperable obstacles to the transport of heavy machinery to these districts are being gradually overcome so that hydraulic operations and quartz crushing will eventually be substituted for the old placer mining. Geological opinion points to the districts close at hand as the source of the alluvial gold. The richness of the silver deposits of the Kootenay districts has been fully established by the discoveries of the last two years. Making due allowance for the usual exaggerations of prospectors and company promoters it seems clear that the district will ultimately prove to be one of the most important areas of silver production on the continent. Still its development will probably be for some time slow. The present difficulty of access, the heavy import duty on lead and on silver ores entering the United States, which furnish the nearest smelting furnaces, and the depreciation of silver during the past two years have all contributed to delay operations. So has the exaggerated price at which silver claims are held by men or small companies not able to work them. The Canadian Pacific railway appears to be feeling its way past Fort Macleod towards the Crow's Nest Pass, as a means of access to the Kootenay country. Great deposits of coal are also found in this pass, some of which make good coke, so that the means of transportation and the material for smelting may soon be within easy reach. The tariff bill now before congress also provides for a lowering of the duties on silver ores, so that on the whole the prospects of the district are encouraging.

American much more than British capital is at present seizing the opportunities offered by the Kootenay silver deposits. The truth is that much experience in Nevada and Montana has made the American an expert, beyond all others, in silver and in the methods of dealing with it. Besides, he goes to new fields of enterprise not merely to invest his money, but to look personally after his investments, as the British capitalist seldom does.

One peculiarity of the industry should be mentioned. Veins of silver ore are singularly uncertain and variable. I found an agreement of opinion that they can be most successfully dealt with by large companies taking up numbers of claims, and so able to balance successes and disappointments over considerable areas. This is the prevailing American system, and should be adopted by British capitalists if they seek a footing here.

The resources of the mountainous interior are supplemented by those of the coast. The seal fisheries, in spite of restrictions, are still of considerable value. The abundance of fish in the rivers and in the coast waters is probably without parallel in the world. The exports of tinned salmon alone amounts annually to nearly three million dollars. The splendid pine of the province is in demand all around the Pacific. It goes to San Francisco, to South America, to Australia, and is exported even to the eastern States—where for many purposes it is preferred to the Southern pine—and to England.

Of the extensive coal measures of Vancouver Island and their national importance I have written in a previous article. Tasmania has not a better climate than parts of British Columbia for the production of all the ordinary fruits. Hops promise to be an important product and are grown in great perfection.

It will be noticed that the prevailing industries are such as require special skill even among the workmen. A green hand does not easily fit into the work of the sawmills and lumber woods. Hop-growing and fruit-raising are occupations which require special knowledge. So do cattle-raising and dairying, which, in the dry inland valleys, have often to be carried on by the aid of irrigation. The coal miner and fisherman must grow up to their business. Gold and silver prospecting and mining in America tend more and more to drift into the hands of specialists, men to whom it becomes well nigh an instinct to detect the "color" of gold and estimate the value of ores.

For small farmers who have some money to invest in good lands within marketing distance of the towns, and skill to work them when bought, there is an excellent chance, perhaps the best in Canada. The province still imports much of its food, and prices are high. As the population increases good farming land, which is scarce, is sure to improve in value. But it is a country for small, not large farming. Lord Aberdeen has bought and is working a large estate in the Okanagan valley, but he has adopted the sensible plan of encouraging the acquisition of small holdings.

Among the towns Victoria, though not on the mainland, still holds the foremost place. Originally a Hudson Bay trading post, it sprang into importance when gold was discovered on the Fraser River. The wealth then gained has been increased by the mining, sealing and fishing industries, and by its being the chief centre of wholesale supply for the province. In this last particular it still holds its own against the rivalry of Vancouver. The immediate vicinity of Esquimalt, with which it is connected by tramway, makes Victoria practically our naval base for the North Pacific. As Esquimalt has the only graving dock on the Pacific coast of America, the defences of the place, which are now being pushed on rapidly, have not been begun too soon. The docking facilities must soon be increased. When the Warspite in 1892-3 occupied the single dock for three months, its inadequacy to meet the prior rights of the navy and the growing demands of merchant shipping was made clear. Victoria has a distinctly English look. With its climate like the warmest parts of Devonshire, and its picturesque surroundings, it attracts numbers of holiday visitors from San Francisco. Connection with California has perhaps had something to do with fixing the high rate of wages and cost of living which prevail.

Here we see the Far West begin to merge into the Far East. At Victoria we meet with the advanced guard of that Chinese host which many believe only steady resistance can prevent from revolutionizing the industrial condition of America. To the Chinaman, however, Canada, and particularly British Columbia, owe a debt of gratitude. Without the army of 15,000 or 20,000 Chinese laborers who assaulted the western slope of the Rockies, the railway across the mountains could scarcely have been built, or only at disastrous cost. The Chinaman has received his reward in kinder treatment than he has met with in the United States or in Australia. The restrictions placed upon his coming are not severe; he is safe under the protection of the laws though not admitted to all the rights of citizenship. He is doing good work for the country as a domestic servant, gardener, or laundryman, in the towns; far up in the mountains as a gold miner, winning the precious metal from old washings where others could not make a living.

Vancouver, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway, and one of the termini of the Northern Pacific, furnishes an illustration of the magical change that can in modern times be wrought by the application of capital and its ready handmaids—science and labor. Six years ago its site was entirely occupied by a dense forest of the magnificent pines and cedars of the Pacific coast; now it has nearly twenty thousand inhabitants, enjoying all the comforts and most of the luxuries of civilization. The signs of rapid growth are already disappearing; dynamite has blown out the stumps; fire has burnt up all the wood; massive blocks of buildings are seen on all sides; the telephone is everywhere; electricity lights the streets, the hotels, even the private houses; it works the excellent tram system which connects Vancouver with the beautiful and flourishing town of New Westminster ten miles away. The people coming chiefly from Eastern Canada and England, have retained their eastern and English habits. On Sunday the place has an air of quiet respectability like that of an English cathedral town. In spite of its rapid growth it has never known anything of the roughness of new towns across the border. The site of the city is admirable. A moderate elevation gives it an air of dignity; the eye looks down upon the broad and placid waters of the harbor, beyond which are noble ranges of mist-covered hills. Close at hand is Stanley Park, a splendid reservation of primeval forest, covering many hundreds of acres. Already intersected by pleasant walks and surrounded by a carriage drive which winds along the cliffs and bays of the peninsula, giving wonderful panoramic glimpses of the sea, the whole forms a recreation ground for this community, born but yesterday, that the proudest and most ancient capitals of Europe might envy.

Vancouver is the meeting place of the Empire's extreme west and east and south, for of the two main lines of steamships which frequent the port, one has its further terminus at Hong Kong and the other at Sydney. Their presence vindicates the policy which led Canada to make such sacrifices to secure a base upon the Pacific.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cts. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. ttsaw

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How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has No Equal Have You Tried It?

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TEN CENTS PER PART COVERS ALL EXPENCES.

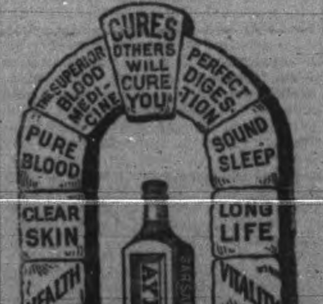
SEE COUPON ON PAGE SEVEN.

BY MAIL 12 CENTS.

THE TIMES, VICTORIA, B.C.

Entirely Ignored Them.

Vienna, June 6.—When the emperor's train arrived at Buda Pesth, Count Apony, Count Szapary, Herr Ugron, the radical leader, and other Hungarians were in waiting. The emperor entirely ignored them, although he addressed a few words to the burgomaster and municipal authorities. In well informed quarters the question is considered serious. The struggle against the encroachment of clericalism in politics and the tendency of the court at Vienna to influence Hungarian affairs have not been finally disposed of even by the return of Dr. Werkele to office.



S. P. Smith, of Towanda, Pa., whose constitution was completely broken down, is cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He writes:

"For eight years, I was, most of the time, a great sufferer from constipation, kidney trouble, and indigestion, so that my constitution seemed to be completely broken down. I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and took nearly seven bottles, with such excellent results that my stomach, bowels, and kidneys are in perfect condition, and, in all their functions, as regular as clock-work. At the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, my weight was only 129 pounds; I now can brag of 159 pounds, and was never in so good health. If you could see me before and after using, you would want me for a traveling advertisement. I believe this preparation of Sarsaparilla to be the best in the market to-day."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

Simpson, Strickland & Co

DARTMOUTH, ENGLAND,

Engineers, Yacht & Launch Builders

SOLE MAKERS OF

Kingdon's Patent Machinery,

—FOR—

STEAM LAUNCHES, ELECTRIC LIGHT and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

We build and completely equip First-class Launches of all descriptions for Lake, Sea, River and shallow draught work.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE

First in Economy, Power, Speed and Lightness.

The materials and the workmanship are the best.

Write for catalogue and price list.

NOTICE.

COMPETITIVE PLANS

and Estimates of Cost for the Construction of a Permanent Roadway across James Bay on the line of Government St. between Humboldt street and Belleville street, will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before the 1st day of July, 1894.

Plan and profile of sight and particulars of competition may be seen at the office of the City Engineer.

Awards—1st prize, $350; 2nd prize, $150.

By order
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B. C., April 26, 1894. 3-1m

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.

DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE

DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W.G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria,
1y20 Agents for B.C.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to [illegible] Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, [illegible], Bay Road, or Mrs. [illegible], Gorge Road.

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SOME of our Victoria Merchants still send orders to Toronto and other Eastern Cities, in the mistaken notion that they can get it done cheaper. They of course know they cannot get it done better than in Victoria. We are prepared to do the work at Toronto Prices, if orders of the same size are given to us as are given to Toronto houses.

Call and see samples of our work before placing your orders with drummers.

Keep the Money In the Country.

Orders may be left at the TIMES Office.

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.,
W. R. CREECH, Manager.

For SUMMER Boating Flannels, Neglege Shirts, Straw Hats, Sweater Jerseys, Etc. **B. Williams & Co.,** Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

GEN. HEWSTON'S TROUBLE.

The Californian Who Killed Musician Burton Held for Trial.

London, June 6.—Dr. George Danford B. Thomas, coroner, held an inquest today upon the remains of George Burton, the itinerant musician killed May 30 in Acton street by General John Hewston, of California, who thrust the point of an umbrella into Burton's left eye. Griscom Ricketts, solicitor, represented General Hewston, who was present.

Mrs. Burton, widow of the musician, did not wish to see the body, but identified the clothing as having belonged to her husband. Mrs. Burton said she had been married 22 years and for four years had been separated from her husband. They had four children, the youngest being nine years old. Burton made his wife an allowance of six or eight shillings a week. He earned a living as a musician playing outside of saloons.

Benjamin Bowring, a vestry employe, said that as General Hewston passed his arm struck a harp which was carried by one of the musicians, when the general thereupon gave the instrument a push, and Burton, who carried a tin whistle and stool, said:

"Why did you push that harp?"

To this the general replied: "It hit me on the arm."

Burton remarked: "You had no business to do that."

The general thereupon exclaimed: "I will push this in your eye," at the same time raising the umbrella.

Burton said: "Do it."

The general then thrust the end of the umbrella into Burton's eye, withdrew and walked down the street.

The witness said he turned away his head, as he felt sick. Soon after he followed the general until the police arrived.

Upon cross-examination Bowring said that Burton carried a camp stool which he folded up until it had the appearance of a thick walking stick. The man carrying the harp was walking with Burton, and the third musician was a little way ahead of his two companions. It had been raining, and the general's umbrella was folded up tightly. General Hewston, the witness said, wore spectacles. The umbrella did not go above the level of his shoulders. It was thrust forward. The witness was quite sure the general said: "I'll poke this in your eye."

Solicitor Ricketts remarked: "That is a different statement to the one he made in the police court."

According to Bowring the whole incident occurred in a minute and a half.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict holding General Hewston guilty of manslaughter, and added a rider saying the jury did not believe the wound which caused Burton's death was inflicted wilfully. It is believed that he will eventually be acquitted.

A SMART CAPTURE.

An Australian Detective's Success in Finding Thieves.

A Sydney detective, who passes under the name of Edmunds, has just achieved single handed one of the most successful coups ever recorded in Australia. It was no less than the detection and capture of a gang of miners who for a long time had been robbing the Mount Morgan gold mining company of large quantities of gold. The story of the robbery and the detection of the culprits, as told by the Australian, is as follows: For years past an astute and daring gang had carried on extensive depredations with perfect impunity. Gold was stolen in every form from both the smelting and battery departments. The charcoal was stolen from the filters, the ash remaining in the furnaces after burning off, the charcoal was stolen, amalgam, the retorted gold, and even the smelted gold was systematically taken. A number of men were known to spend as much as a week's wages in a night's revelry, yet always having plenty to spare, and repeated efforts by the Mount Morgan directors to solve the mystery failed. Detectives were introduced into the mine as workmen, but without result. One was by ill luck recognized and accosted by a member of a theatrical company travelling through the place, and the presence of the spies seems at all events to have been known to too many persons about the mine for the requisite secrecy to be preserved. At last the directors resolved to move without even their own chief officials having an inkling of what was afoot, and so they enlisted the services of the Sydney detective Edmunds, who was a total stranger in Queensland. Edmunds landed at Rockhampton, unshaven, dressed in moleskin trousers, woollen shirt, etc., and set about getting work upon the mine, a difficult task, seeing he was known to not one of those in charge. He failed actually in getting into the service of the company, but obtained a job from a contractor at boring work, which told heavily upon his physical strength. He was fortunate enough, however, to put up at a hotel which proved to be the headquarters of the gang. Edmunds drank and fraternized with these men, boasted of the quantities of gold and diamonds he had stolen on the Cape fields, and was soon an active working member of the gang, hand and glove with the unsuspecting thieves. The detective stole freely with them, assisted to disguise the gold, and in company with one man, Mangin, with whom he became especially friendly, carried it down to Rockhampton and disposed of it to one of their principal "fences," a jeweler named Percy. So "close" did the detective work that it required all his ingenuity to obtain speech secretly with the directors when he paid Rockhampton one of those special visits. To get rid of Mangin, however, he feigned sickness, doubling himself up suddenly in excruciating pain, so that his companion in crime ran in alarm to the chemist's for a plaster, which he affixed with great solicitude to the officer's back and packed him off to bed. Then Mangin, left to his own resources, sallied out upon a drinking bout, leaving the detective free to slip from his bedroom to the rendezvous with his employers. When all was ready ten constables, in ignorance of the work before them, were brought up secretly from Brisbane and scattered over the ground, so as to make the arrest of thieves and receivers simultaneously. Edmunds himself journeyed down to Rockhampton with Mangin by special coach, provided with cigars and brandy, and visited the "fence," where, by preconcerted arrangement, they were interrupted by the police. All the other arrests were effected with equal success and expedition, but it is stated that many more persons implicated remain yet to be captured by another spreading of the net.—Exchange.

THE CELT A CLANMAN.

English Views and Methods Not Suitable for Ireland.

This English theory of every man for himself has worked wonders for the Irish people—wonders of blight and calamity such as the world has seen nowhere else. The Celt is a clanman. It is in his blood and in the traditions and human atmosphere about him, which are stronger than blood, and which made the Geraldines of the thirteenth century and the Cromwellian colonists of the seventeenth more Irish than the Irish themselves. Like other folk, he has his strong qualities and his weak ones. The effort to make an Englishman of him was, all unconsciously, an effort to smash these valuable traits and to force him into reliance upon the feeble and more worthless ones. It stands now a confessed failure. Just in so far as the task of imposing English views and methods upon Ireland has been carried out, is Ireland a stunted, withered and characterless thing. Take the single example of the land.

A hundred years ago, when the landlord was a strictly Irish being, he certainly levied more ruinous rack-rents on his tenants than his great-grandson is allowed by the land courts to do to-day. But the tenants loved him as warmly as their posterity hate his descendants. Why? Because he kept no elaborate system of ledgers and rent accounts and neither perplexed his brains nor theirs with cold, alien calculations and arithmetical sums. When he needed money, which was often, he came down upon his people and wrested from them what he could. The intellectual exercise involved was delightful to both parties. The tenant with the boldest imagination or the most convincingly wheedling manner got off the lightest. Those whose inflexibility of fancy or lack of humor cost them money this time swore to themselves that they would have some ingenious excuses or fresher jokes next time. To neither class did it occur to dislike their landlord because he needed their money and took what he could contrive to get of it. On his side, the thought of invoking the law's assistance was rare; the idea of an eviction was unheard of. In good days and in bad he and his people stood together.—Fortnightly Review.

A SPEECH FROM BISMARCK.

Dealing With Reports That He Regretted Leaving Office.

Prince Bismarck could scarcely have been more explicit than he was the other day in his denial of all reports ascribing to him any regret at leaving office or desire or thought of reassuming it. The principal part of his speech was as follows: "My enemies represent me now as a man who feels unhappy and is burning with eagerness to put on once more the old strait-waistcoat of work. This shows a lack of psychological judgment. What would be likely to induce me to enter into service again? I remained in office for ten years longer than I wished, simply from a sense of duty. I could not bequeath to anyone the experiences I had obtained and the confidences I had enjoyed, both at home and abroad, and my feelings of honor bade me saty in spite of the unpleasantness of the task. Now that I have been emancipated from this duty, I do not kwnow what in the world should incite me to place myself once more in the shackles. I have but little taste for outward distinctions, rank, titles, and orders, with which I have been surfeited. I never was desirous of power. I am completely content with my present position, and I have a feeling of ill humor when people insinuate that I should like to be in office again. I cannot, and will not, be anything more than I am now. I should only have to come down from the height of my reminiscences if I were ambitious. I should not have spoken of this to you had it not been my enemies that circulated this lie as to my insatiate ambition from fear that I should come back. It is simply ridiculous. Many a minister has been in the same position before. Prince Metternich was laid on the shelf in a much more unpleasant manner than I was, and yet when I met him later he was cheerful and contented and cried, 'I am glad that I am out of the galleys. Formerly I was an actor on the stage, and now I am a spectator in the [illegible]

A MUCH-NEEDED ALLOY.

A Combination that May Be Useful in Making Plated Ware.

Many attempts have been made to secure an alloy of aluminium and platinum that would be of commercial value, and the measures taken to that end have at length proved successful. The alloy is of a handsome yellow color and is described as suitable for protecting steel knives, razors and the like from rusting. In appearance it is not unlike gold alloyed with 5 per cent. of silver, and it contains only a very small percentage of platinum. It is therefore not an expensive metal, and will doubtless be extensively used as a substitute for gold plating for cheap metal mugs and dessert services. It is applied electrolytically. The bath consists of a solution of sodium aluminate, to which is added platinum cyanide dissolved in potassium cyanide solution. The article to be plated is immersed in this bath and attached in the ordinary way to the cathode, or negative terminal of the battery, while a block of carbon or sheet of platinum serves as the anode, or positive terminal.

Rheumatism racks the system like a thumb-screw. It retreats before the power of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood.

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has No Equal Have You Tried It?

CURIOUS CAT TALES.

Felines with Singular Freaks of Nature—One Not Easily Killed.

It began last June. The family said to a Lewiston Journal reporter, "That cat has outlived her usefulness. She is only a nuisance now. She must die." Now this same cat was the apple of my eye, but it is uncomfortable to be at loggerheads with one's family. I therefore prepared to sacrifice my idol by purchasing an ounce of chloroform.

Sorrowfully I inverted a cheese box over my sleeping pet, applied the fatal drug, and soon found that the heavier sleep had set in. I then withdrew to weep and to prepare for the funeral. Half an hour later on entering the kitchen I was struck dumb with amazement at beholding what seemed to be the ghost of my late cat walking in by another door in a very unsteady way. My grief broke out afresh. Must the painful scene be repeated? I could not again thus do violence to my feelings, and yet she must no live to suffer. The kind-hearted laundress came to my relief by offering to drown her. An hour later all was over and the cheery purr was hushed forever.

A two months' absence from home went far to assuage the pangs of loneliness. On my return a family chorus went up, "We are overrun with mice. Do get a kitten at once." Obedient as usual, I made diligent inquiries for a kitten, but without success. It was a very dry time. At length I secured a pretty gray specimen of felinity, who stayed with us, alas! for only the brief space of four and twenty hours. At the end of that time she fell down the garret stairs and was killed. I never heard of such a case before.

Our next incumbent belonged to the genus tramp. A kind-hearted neighbor and true cat lover rescued it from three pursuing dogs in a poor part of the town, on her way home from church one Sunday, and brought it to me. The kitten was a thin, scrawny creature, Maltese in color, and had evidently never seen better days. But as my friend had carried her half a mile I could hardly refuse to continue the missionary work. So the waif was comfortably installed and seemed contented and happy under our united efforts to do her good. At the end of a week she disappeared twice mysteriously. Both times she was brought back, for I had advertized her size, color and present condition of servitude to a large circle of neighbors. She escaped a third time, however, and we never saw her again. It was hard to think of her as thrown upon the tender mercies of a cold world, and we sighed over her blighted prospects.

I then went on the rampage for a first-class kitten of unexceptionable antecedents, firmly resolving not to be beguiled by anything short of perfection. A sixtoed Maltese kitten of the most engaging ways was said to "fill the bill," but I was one day too late in applying for her. However, I was more than consoled by finding a tiny Angora specimen of the tender age of two weeks. Her pedigree was a fine one, her maternal relative having taken a prize recently for all the good points to be found in Angora cats. I waited impatiently for her to attain weeks of discretion, and at length bore her proudly home. She remonstrated audibly and with great vigor all the way against being torn from her family, so that I became a conspicuous object on the street. She kept up these remarks for a week or ten days, with brief intervals for repose.

Her former mistress, to whom I applied for a solution of the mystery, assured me that it was only homesickness; that she might confidently be expected to rally from it, and that the bereaved mother and daughter left behind were similarly affected at the loss of their companion.

A correspondent of the London Times gives an interesting description of some of the scenes attending the popular subscription to the Paris municipal loan of about four million dollars. The city hall, the mairies, and the great financial establishment where subscriptions are received were besieged as early as two o'clock in the morning, and the long lines of people lasted during the greater part of the day. One rough was noted as having cleared $7 by selling his place in the line, then going to the rear and selling his place again when he got near the door. At one mairie, where 4,000 people had assembled, the mayor admitted 900 of them and announced to the rest that subscription was closed, thus giving them the opportunity to "try their luck" elsewhere. The applicants for single bonds, or quarters, will receive more than 20,000 bonds, leaving only 380,000 for allotment among the other applicants. The correspondent says the loan was covered more than eighty times over, which materially differs from a former statement that the applications were for about thirty-five times as many bonds as will be issued.

Boils, abscesses, tumors, and even cancers, are the result of a natural effort of the system to expel the poisons which the liver and kidneys have failed to remove. Ayer's Sarsaparilla stimulates all the organs to a proper performance of their functions.

The Dead Advertise Not.

RUPTURE More CURES have been effected by my Trusses with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. 27 patents to overcome DEFORMITY Ill. book free. CHARLES CLUTHE, 134 King St. W. Toronto.

SUNLIGHT SOAP Has proved by its enormous sale that it is

The best value for the Consumer of any soap in the market.

Millions of women throughout the world can vouch for this, as it is they who have proved its value. It brings them less labor, greater comfort.

America * Illustrated!

MUCH FOR LITTLE.

That is what you get when you clip coupons from the Times and get our Magnificent Art Portfolio, "AMERICA PHOTOGRAPHED."

$20.00 FOR $2.00.

That is about the size of it. There will be twenty parts which will cost you but 10 cents a part, with one coupon from the Times. Art works have been sold around the country at one dollar a part, which did not equal "America Photographed" in artistic beauty.

THE BEST OF ALL.

No other Portfolio issued equals "AMERICA PHOTOGRAPHED." Its beautiful photographic engravings are each 11x13 inches in size, and are accompanied by accurate and entertaining descriptions.

PART 10 NOW OFFERED

contains the following splendid photographs:

Canoas, Mexico.
City of Queretaro, Mexico.
Aqueduct at Queretaro, Mexico.
Cathedral, City of Mexico.
Solomon's Temple, Colorado.
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Rock House, North Carolina.
Mt. Nebo, D. & R. R. R.
Dells of the Wisconsin.
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Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone.
Punch Bowl.
Roanoke River.
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IT WILL BE AN ART TREASURE.

The completed series will be a grand collection of art, and the fund of information its pages impart will be of inestimable value.

DO NOT FAIL TO SECURE IT.

HOW TO GET BACK NUMBERS: To those who have been unable to secure the preceding numbers of "AMERICA PHOTOGRAPHED," and desire to start in now and complete the great work, we offer a combination coupon, one of which with 10 cents for each part will procure a complete series.

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A COUPON APPEARS IN ALL ISSUES OF THIS PAPER.

Cut out this coupon and forward, together with 10 cents to the Art Department of this paper, and you will receive one part of CANADA, as per number in upper right-hand corner, by mail, post-paid, or bring the coupon and 10 cents to this office and receive Portfolio.

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N. B.—Remember, only one Coupon required for each part.

COUPON. **America Photographed.** PART 10.

Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 10 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage. Cut out [illegible] and present before the end of this week as this coupon will be withdrawn at that time. Subscribers requiring portfolios to be sent by mail, to avoid writing a letter for each, may remit for the whole series or any part thereof, and portfolios will be mailed as issued.

Back numbers, beginning at No. [illegible], may still be obtained at Times office.

W. J. HANNA,
Graduate U. S. College of Embalming
PARLORS, 42 BROAD ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government street [illegible]

THOS. STOREY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Office: 90 Johnson St.

Real Estate.

TO LEASE—1 farm of 67 acres, 6 miles from city, water front, $150 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 9 miles from city with new 8-room house, etc., $250 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 20 miles from city, close to Sidney & Victoria Railway, cottage, stable, etc., $300 per year.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 265 acres fenced; 80 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, post-office, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within 1 and two miles. Price, $2,500.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

THREE LOTS, 60x148 EACH. Splendid position; close to Fowl Bay; good level land; a bargain ($650) or singly $225 each. Postoffice box 361.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

VICTORIA COLLEGE,
BEACON HILL PARK.
(LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.)

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates. University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply

PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.
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JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.
VICTORIA, B. C.

REWARD.

A Reward of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on or about the morning of the 18th inst., placed or caused to be placed or exploded, a bomb or other dangerous explosive on or near the residence of Alexander Sharp, at Wellington, in the County of Nanaimo.

Signed,
R. DUNSMUIR & SONS.

Victoria, B.C., March 1[illegible], '94.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SUICIDE ON THE WARRIMOO.

Morris, a Victoria Passenger, Shoots Himself at Honolulu.

The Honolulu Bulletin of May 24th, just received via San Francisco, has the following:

A steerage passenger on the steamer Warrimoo committed a suicidal act on that steamer at nine o'clock this morning. His name is Morris, and he boarded the steamer at Victoria, B. C., his destination being Sydney, N.S.W. During the passage over Morris mingled but very little with his fellow passengers. He appeared to be despondent, and most of the time would be lying in his bunk reading novels. Two of the passengers eventually got him to be a little familiar, and Morris told them that he had come from Washington, and was on his way to meet his brother, a doctor in Sydney. He had another brother in Fiji, and would probably stop over and see him on the way. Morris told them that he was a farmer and was in good circumstances financially, displaying at the same time a number of gold pieces. He had been very successful in farming and prior to leaving Washington he sold all his land and cattle for $2,000.

Mr. Hodge, one of the passengers, nick-named him "Coxey" because he came from Washington, and Morris used to take the joke in good part. He seldom left his bunk, preferring to lie in it and read novels. After the Warrimoo docked at the Pacific Mail dock the steward ordered Morris to go out on deck and take a little exercise, as he thought he needed it. At the time two of his fellow-passengers were eating their breakfast, they being the only ones in the saloon. One of them called out, "Coxey, you had better come and get some breakfast." The man ignored the request and went back to his bunk, which was situated about three feet from the breakfast table. He hadn't been on deck two minutes when he returned. A pistol was seen in his hand when he went back, and he was cautioned not to play with it. The men finished their meal and one went over and stooped over Morris' bunk and asked him whether he wanted anything to eat. As quick as a flash Morris drew a pistol from within the folds of his bedclothes, and placing it to his forehead fired one shot. His fellow-passenger jumped back and ran out. A man who was in an adjoining bunk jumped up and walking to Morris found him breathing heavily. The pistol was found lying loosely in his right hand. The chief officer was called and on examination a hole was found in Morris' forehead, where the bullet had entered. The missile had gone through his head. Although unconscious, he was breathing heavily. He was taken to the Queen's hospital, where his head was bandaged. When he recovered consciousness Morris made several attempts to tear the bandages off. There is very little hope of his recovery. There was no change in the condition of Morris at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

NEXT YEAR AT EVERETT.

The New Sound City Will Get the Next Northwest Baptist Convention.

The Northwestern Baptist Association this afternoon selected Everett as the place for holding the 8th annual session in June, 1895. To-day is the last day of the session here and when proceedings opened this morning there was a large attendance of delegates and others interested in the work. As usual the meeting was opened with devotional exercises led by Rev. W. C. Fiowall of Seattle. Reports on the state of religion was the first order of business. The report was read by the Rev. J. C. Cairns. It was an interesting paper, and the discussion started over it lasted an hour. The report on foreign missions was presented by the Rev. J. H. Best of New Westminster. It was general in its nature, no statistics being presented. Rev. J. Sunderland of Oakland, district missionary for the coast, then took the platform and delivered what was perhaps the best speech of the session. The subject was "Foreign Missions," and several charts and maps were displayed to give a clearer and more forcible idea of what the speaker pointed out. The speaker devoted considerable attention to Burmah, where he said the Baptist work would compare with that done anywhere in the world of any such an organization. The reverend gentleman went over the whole of the work in hand in foreign lands and told of the triumphs of the past and the plans and hopes of the future. Rev. Sunderland is a clear forcible talker, and was heard with great pleasure by all.

The report of the committee on literature was read by Rev. D. D. Proper, general missionary of Seattle. It was short but very pointed, condemning in strong terms such papers as the sensational police sheets of New York, and the practice of giving such great prominence to criminal news. The report was concurred in by all present and the morning session closed.

At two o'clock there was a ladies' missionary meeting in which a number participated. It lasted for half an hour and there was a spirited and interesting discussion. When the regular session convened the moderator, Rev. W. T. Fleenor of Seattle, led in devotional services. Later the committee on the selection of a meeting place for 1895 reported, naming Everett, Washington. The report was adopted. The remainder of the business for the afternoon and evening is as follows:

Sunday-schools—(1) Report, Rev. J. E. [illegible] (2) Addresses by Professor [illegible] S. Foster and E. W. Craven, Esq. (3) Discussion. Education—(1) Report, Dr. A. B. Banks. (2) Addresses by Rev. D. J. Pierce and Professor J. W. Heston. (3) Discussion. Unfinished business. Thursday evening—Y. P. U.—(1) Report, Miss C. E. Kallock. (2) Address, Rev. C. C. Marston. (3) Address, Rev. Mr. Taylor.

The session yesterday afternoon and [illegible]

ing. The temperance report at the afternoon session brought out a discussion in which Rev. Mr. Solyer, Rev. Mr. Brownlee, Rev. D. D. Proper, Rev. J. C. Baker, William Marchant, Rev. Mr. Palmer, Rev. Mr. McEwen, Rev. J. Cairns and Rev. G. R. Cairns took part. In the evening there were three good speeches, that of Rev. D. D. Proper on "Our Association Field," Rev. J. H. Best on "The Home Missionary," and Rev. Thos. Baldwin on "The Divine Presence in Our Home Mission Work." They were very good.

Most of the delegates will leave the city in the morning, those for the Sound on the George E. Starr and those for the Mainland on the Premier. The delegates are all delighted with their visit here.

VERY LITTLE CUT.

City Assessor Northcotte's Valuations are Upheld by Revision Court.

The court of revision sat again to-day. The commissioners decided against the appeal of E. M. Johnson on his lots in Erie, St. Lawrence and Ontario streets. They stand at $1,200 and $1,000. The assessment of the lots of S. J. Pitts, valued at $8,000 on Yates street and $1,300, Store and Herald street lots were disallowed. His property was valued at $4,000 for Store street lot; $11,000 Store and Telegraph and $10,000 for another piece of property adjacent. Cormorant street lot was put down at 20,000, and Gorge road and Douglas street acreage at $13,120.

J. H. Turner—Government and Douglas street lot, valued at $2,000, and Cadboro Bay road lot valued at $5,000. Both appeals disallowed.

Miss C. Foreman—Kingston street lots valued at $1,200 and $1,225, and Superior street lot at $1,125. Assessment sustained.

Belmont Boot & Shoe Company, Government street, lot valued at $10,000. Valuation upheld.

Wilson & Pitts—Several lots in Fernwood and Pandora, valued at $750 and $600. No reduction. A reduction of $50 a lot in lots on South Pandora and Camosan Road was allowed.

W. & J. Wilson—None of their appeals were entertained. The valuation in the Government and Johnson street property was put at $30,000 and in another Government street lot at $12,000.

D. Cherry appealed for the assessment of $1,200 in a Quebec street lot and $1,200 on Kingston street lot. Appeal not entertained.

Redon & Harrington—A reduction of $5,000 was allowed in the assessment on improvement. The valuation on the real property, corner of Broad and View streets, $28,200, was sustained.

The appeals of Mr. Redon were not allowed, and Mr. Justice Crease fared likewise. Their appeals have been published.

Geo. Johnston estate—Broad and Yates street block, valued at $30,800, stands.

J. Russell—Johnson and Government street property, valued at $66,500. Assessment upheld.

W. J. Macdonald—The appeal against the Beckley Farm property, valued at $35,200 and $40,950, was disallowed.

The court is still sitting.

PERSONAL.

Thos. Butters, Wellington, is in town.

J. S. Proctor, St. Paul, is at Hotel Victoria.

Miss Borland, Bowmanville, Ont., is in the city.

Chief Justice Begbie is confined to his bed; he is very ill.

J. M. Clute, of New Westminster, leaves for San Francisco to-night.

Capt. Fjerein and wife, San Francisco, are staying at the Oriental.

Mrs. C. S. Larrinson, Mrs. M. M. Fargo are staying at Hotel Victoria.

Mrs. Henry Landes, of Port Townsend, is visiting her parents in Victoria.

H. C. Stovel, Winnipeg, representing the Toronto Type Foundary, is in the city.

A. C. Pimmerfelt and Harry Barnard leave for the east via San Francisco to-night.

W. J. Macaulay and Capt. Gerrand arrived home from San Francisco last night.

Bishop Lemmens has returned to the city. He is accompanied by Father Prefontaine.

William Murray, manager of the Bank of British Columbia at Vancouver, goes to California to-night.

J. H. Farraday and bride arrived on the Walla Walla last night. They are on their way to Vancouver.

F. A. Nankiwell, wife and child, who arrived from Yokohama on the Tacoma, leave for San Francisco this evening.

The Earl of Dunmore, who was a passenger from the Orient on the last Empress, leaves on the City of Puebla for San Francisco to-night.

PASSENGERS.

Per Str. Geo. E. Starr from the Sound—Percy Rochester, L D Corbett, J Pierce, J S Proctor, J J Miles, J E Gardner, Ah Qual, Chas Bennett, B J J Anderson.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—M Kensler, Wm Stewart, C Adams, L E Daniels, W Edgar, T B Brown, J McPalion, Mrs C S Larrison and mother, Wm Young and wife, H R Lowell, Miss Punnuts, Mrs A H Sherman, Mrs J Estrenny, Mrs Smith, Rt. Rev J N Lemmens, A McArthur, Geo Richardson, P C Parrett, W J Howe, F T Currey, J E Duffenbecker, wife and daughter, Mrs W P Blenn, Father F H Prefontaine, Geo Collins, A Brown, M M McDougal, F McHugh, J C Dalby, F Wilson, H D Strobel, J E Keith, Mrs E W Valentine, Mrs A H Bobbins, H J Condon, Jas Young, wife and son, Miss Carlson, Mrs Cline, Mrs Garrett, G Taylor, B W Noyes, J Thompson and wife, D Barton, J Edwards, E Butwell.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—A R Hargraft, J Hargraft, W G Goodwin, [illegible] Miss J R Alexander, Mrs Alexander, R E Hulton, Mrs Hulton, E S Easton, Mrs Easton, Mrs A M Cole, Miss G A Reid, Mrs Reid, A W Wright, J M Clute, J C McClure, R T Elliott, J Ross, S Bvas, J Bvas, Mrs F Ross, C S Belmont, Miss Bailey, Mrs Rand, A P May, Mrs May, W F Kent, S Graham, J W Horne, C D Rand, J Wiliams, M Joyce, F Dorman, Miss Kelman, S Partington, J Kennedy, J F Carsey.

Per Str. Walla Walla from San Francisco—H Miller, A J Gallety and wife, Miss E Taylor, Mrs M M Fraser, Jas Graham and son, J H Faraday and wife, Miss Graham, Miss Grahaun, Wm Redmond, J B Durand, T Welch and wife, C E Dickenson, Mrs Church, Miss H Borland, Mrs Byers, Mrs De Lougmiatti, Geo De V Denny, Mr Macaulay, Major Gerald, H E Osborn, D R Gundaker, B Moss and wife, S J E Lee, E Wells, L A Rostein, G B Miller, Mrs P F Jerem, Wm F Thompson, John Thompson.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Fred Allen, Youdall & Sinclair, Geo Berrilockway, Porter & Son, Mrs Mark, H McDowell & Co, Langley & Co.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Hall & Renouf, J H Falconer.

Per Str. Walla Walla from San Francisco—Allice & Ault, A McGregor & Son, Albion Iron Works, Bell-Irving Co, Cookson & P, C W Minor, D H Ross & Co, Erskine W & Co, E G Prior & Co, Fell & Co, G W Hutchings, H S Fairall, J A Clearihue, J H Todd & Son, J Meston, J Hennessy & Co, Kurtz & Co, L White & Co, M Cohen, P McQuade & Son, Pither & L, R A Harron, R Baker & S, S Leiser, Dove & Co, Wm Earle, The Colonist, Yale & B, Vic Ph Brew [illegible] Wells Fargo & Co, W Warring, Fuller & G, Bon Accord Fish Co, care R Ward & Co, E Lyal & Co, Wintermute Bros, H Cogan, J E Barber, L M Dodd, care H B Co, Aitken & M C Anderson, C S Philp, F R Stewart, Mc Millan & R, Stewart L & Co, Winch & Bowen, Wells Fargo & Co.

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has No Equal Have You Tried It?

Brief Locals.

—We are always adding to our already enormous stock, the latest acquisitions being oil cloths, linoleums, cork carpet, chenille table covers and curtains. (Weiler Bros.)

—John Shore and Miss Moore were married at the First Presbyterian church last evening by the Rev. Dr. Campbell. There were a few friends present and the couple received their hearty congratulations. They will go east for a trip.

—Mr. Patterson, of the firm of McKay & Patterson, was painfully injured in a runaway yesterday evening. He was out driving in a buggy and one of the traces broke. This started the horse running and before he could be controlled he was going at breakneck speed. The animal kicked over the dashboard, severely cutting Mr. Patterson's leg, and a few moments later the buggy capsized, giving Mr. Patterson a bad fall as well. Dr. James Helmcken attended to the wound and bruises.

The Independent Order of Foresters of the city will meet Dr. Oronhyatekha, their supreme chief ranger, at the Driard Hotel this evening and will present him with an address. The gathering will be in the parlors of the hotel and will take place about 7 o'clock. The supreme chief ranger leaves the city to-night for San Francisco on the steamship City of Puebla. He will go from San Francisco to St. Paul and from St. Paul to Calgary, where he will organize a high court for the Northwest Territories. He has promised the Victoria members of the order to return here in a year at which time a high court will be organized. The gathering this evening will be of an informal nature, and the address will very likely be read by J. M. Falconer.

The Cruiser Minneapolis.

Philadelphia, June 6. The United States cruiser Minneapolis started down the Delaware river from Cramps' shipyard in a driving rain storm, at 10 o'clock this morning, on a builder's trial trip. The Minneapolis will to-morrow pass out of the Delaware and if the weather conditions are favorable will be given a long run up and down the coast.

Nice Covers.

Samples of a very neat portfolio cover for America Photographed can be seen at the Times office. Orders will be received at 65 cents each and covers will be supplied two or three weeks after. The numbers of the portfolios when placed together in this cover will be a handsome ornament to the house.

Hood's and Only Hood's.

Are you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine you need to purify and quicken your blood and to give you appetite and strength. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Any effort to substitute another remedy is proof of the merit of Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cures headache. Try a box.

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has Attained An Enormous And Still Increasing Sale.

ARMOUR'S '49ER HAMS And Bacon

R. H. JAMESON, - 33 Fort Street.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Opposition Candidates for the representation of the city in the Legislative Assembly request the electors to meet at the

Philharmonic Hall, Fort Street,

on Monday evening, the 11th June, 1894, in order to afford an opportunity of addressing them upon the political issues of the day.

The Chair will be taken at 8 o'clock p.m. jc6-td

W. J. STODDART,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler

New York Hotel Building, Yates St.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivotting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures.

C.P.N.CO.LD.

Until Further Notice

Vancouver Steamer

Will Leave Victoria at 11 O'Clock p.m.

JNO. IRVING - - MANAGER.

A Milk Maid

Always looks charming—on a picture—and wins the admiration of all mankind.

Our Tailor Made

Suit at $18.00 or a pair of Trouse at $5.00 look exceedingly well on any man and are admired by everybody.

We Make Them

KINNAIRD,

The Cash Clothier,

No. 40 Johnson Street.

Argyle House.

LADIES' UNDERVEST— —10 CENTS EACH.
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CHILDREN'S UNDERVEST— —10 CENTS EACH.
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CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS— —10 CENTS A PAIR.
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WHITE CALICO— —20 YARDS FOR $1.00
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CANTON FLANNEL— —14 YARDS FOR $1.00
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TOWELLING— —14 YARDS FOR $1.00
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WHITE HONEYCOMB QUILTS— —90 CENTS EACH.
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A Large Assortment of Lace Curtains, taped and scolloped, 50c. a pair.

Just Received—One case more of those 50 cent Corsets.

Our $100 Grey Corsets are the best in the market

Heavy White Wigan Sheeting, 20 cents a yard.

J. Horner & Co.

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,

30 Broad Street.

MORRIS'

Souvenir Watches.

Get a Morris Souvenir Card. Each card is numbered. Your card may secure you a perfect Stem Winder Watch, which are now on exhibition in our window. Buy your

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

At Morris', the Leading Tobacconist, and obtain a card. These Souvenir Watches are in our wipdow, and are to be presented to the holder of the Morris Souvenir Card Corresponding with the numbers that will be selected every week

MORRIS, THE LEADING TOBACCONIST

COLONIST BLOCK.

BY ORDER OF SHIPPERS.

To close consignements, a shipment of the following will be sold at a considerable reduction under cost: Kirker & Co.'s Belfast Ginger Ale in cases (10 doz.); Lime Fruit Juice Cordial, Raspberry Vinegar; Brown & Polson's Corn Flour.

Terms cash.

ROBT. WARD & CO., Ld. L'bity.

Victoria, B. C., June 1st, 1894. jun

JOHN McCALLUM,

The Fashionable TAILOR, 42 Broad Street.

Do you find it difficult to obtain a Suit that in every way fits you, without having to use an outburst of profanity every time you put it on? If so you are the man I'm looking for. I guarantee fit, finish, white labor and moderate charges.

See my Twenty-Five Dollar Suits $25, $25, $25.

No matter what price these were, gentlemen! Your snap comes in when you get them at Twenty-Five Dollars.

Why pay exhorbitant charges to self-styled leading merchant tailors for Chinese labor? When you can get the BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET for the least money at McCallum's, manufactured by high artistic experts, trained by long years of experience.

ALL WOOL TWEED PANTS FROM $5.00 UP.
ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS FROM $20.00 UP.

JOHN McCALLUM, The Fashionable Tailor, 42 Broad Street.

P.S.—I'll hae nane o' thae fellies wi' lang Q's workin' for me.

WEILER BROS.,

ARE SHOWING

REFRICATORS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, ETC.,

Of the Latest and Best Makes.

Select your WALL PAPERS from the largest, best and most varied stock in British Columbia.

CARPET SWEEPERS in the best makes only.

CHENILLE TABLE COVERS AND CURTAINS in all the new art shades.

AWNINGS made to order; any style.

Note—Our latest arrivals include Oilcloths, Linoleums, Cork Carpet, Etc.

WEILER BROS.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Br. Ship Borrowdale.

Neither Captain Holderston nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debt contracted by the crew of above ship.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ld L'by, Agents.

m28-2w

REMOVAL NOTICE.

The office of Henry Croft is removed from the Colonist Block, 72 Government street, to the Janion Block, 28 Store street.

COMOX—FOR SALE.

Thirty-six acres near the town of Courtenay, belonging to Anthony Maitland Stenhouse, ex-M.P.P. Apply to Lowenberg, Harris & Co., Estate Agents, Victoria. m7-d&w-1m

Shawnigan Lake.

Every comfort for pleasure-seekers at Shawnigan Lake Hotel. Accommodation for hunting, fishing or boating parties. Three cottages to let, furnished or unfurnished, kitchens attached. Families or parties will find these comfortable and convenient.

GEO. KOENIG, Proprietor.

my28-4m

TENDERS.

Will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Saturday, the 9th day of June, for the purchase of 50 acres of cleared Hop Land, on the Mills' Farm, and being the east half of section 11, Range I East, North Saanich District.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

TOLMIE LAND CO., 16 Trounce Avenue.

my28-6i

BR. SHIP BENMORE.

STOTT, MASTER.

Neither the master nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of above ship.

ROBT. WARD & CO Ltd. Lb'y. Agents.

Victoria, B. C., May 28th, 1894.

Northwestern SS. Co.

STR. GEO. E. STARR

Leaves Victoria from Turner, Beeton's wharf for Seattle via Port Townsend daily except Sundays, at 9 a.m., arriving at Seattle 5 p.m. Connecting with the Great Northern Railway for all points east. Also connecting with first class steamers for all points on Puget Sound. Returning leaves Seattle direct for Victoria 11:30 p.m., arriving at Victoria 6:30 a.m.

C. A. BATTRAY, Agent.

Office Great Northern Ry., Government St.

Br. Ship "Barrowdale."

CAPT. A. BOLDENSTONE.

All claims against the above ship must be sent in to the office of the undersigned before noon on

FRIDAY, 8th INST.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ld. L'by, Port Simpson.

EX WARRIMOO

Australian Imports.

Corned Ox Tongue.
Whole Pine Apples in Syrup.
Sliced Pine Apples in Syrup.
Pine Apple Jam.

Very Fine Goods. Prices reasonable.

Erskine, Wall & Co

COR. GOVT & FORT STS.

The Great Flood On the Fraser!

PENDRAY'S SOAPS

Are Chiefly Used

All Along Its Fertile Banks.

We extend our warmest sympathies to the sufferers in this great calamity.

The Japanese Bazaar

NEW GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER!

Porcelains, Baskets, Matting, Curios.

T. S. FUTCHER,

Importer and Retailer, 41 Fort Street VICTORIA, B. C

WE GRIND

Special and compliated Lenses for all the leading oculists of Victoria and the Province. Our work is equal in accuracy, quality and finish to the best that can be had ANYWHERE, and our prices are lower than if you sent away for the glasses.

F. W. Nolte & Co.,

THE ONLY OPTICIANS, 37 Fort St.

If you want your glasses neatly repaired bring them to us.